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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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26 October 1983

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No. 2863

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FAPLA CHIEF DISCUSSES MILITARY DRAFT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Sep 83 p 3

[Text of interview with Lt Col Mbeto Traca, chief of the Department of Organization and Mobilization [DOM] of the FAPLA General Staff, by JORNAL DE ANGOLA in May 1983, place not specified]

[Text] [Question] The People's Republic of Angola [RPA] is currently struggling to preserve its territorial integrity and national sovereignty. To this end, it has taken some measures to strengthen its defense capability. One of these measures was the recent approval of the General Law of Military Service, which is already in force. Would you give us a general idea of the factors which led to this legislation?

[Answer] The FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] are in effect the legitimate heirs of the revolutionary traditions of the EPLA [expansion unknown] and the guerrilla corps of the MPLA.

Initially, they consisted of officers, sergeants and soldiers who joined together voluntarily to defend the country.

As the situation developed, it became necessary that military service in the FAPLA be duly regulated, and a General Law of Military Service was enacted to this end. It was issued in its first form in 1976, some months after the declaration of our national independence. This was Law 2/76, of 24 February, which enabled the young republic to recruit to fill out its armed forces when it was still fighting the occupier and the South African aggressor. That law had several gaps, however, and as time passed we felt the need to give our nation a law covering the entire issue of active military service and reserve duty.

Thus was born Law 12/82, of 24 October, which was designated the General Law of Military Service. This is a more complete law, which takes up this entire issue of military service, although it still does not resolve all the problems because, as its name implies, it is a general law which presupposes the probable publication of other documents on its application.

[Question] As you have said, colonel, the armed forces already have a long tradition of struggle, which they acquired during their period as a guerrilla force, as a semiregular force and after their constitution as a regular army. The armed forces have carried out their role, inasmuch as they have achieved the combination of elements that make up the system and the country's defense and security capability. Would you tell us about the current status of the FAPLA organization and its role in the nation's defense activity?



[Answer] As I said, our armed forces have a long tradition. They were born of that handful of guerrillas who began our struggle in the 1st Region and carried the guerrilla war to other areas of the country, making it possible to open up other military regions.

In the first years, our movement made no distinction between the military and the guerrillas; any and every MPLA member could join the guerrilla units at any time. The distinction came about on 1 August 1974, with the proclamation of the FAPLA, after colonialism-fascism was overthrown in Portugal but before we proclaimed our independence. (I don't think I need speak of the basic role which the FAPLA played in the final phase of the struggle against Portuguese domination in Angola.)

With the proclamation of the FAPLA and of national independence, the exercise of duties became more compartmentalized and methodical, but this did not prevent our armed forces from continuing, then and now, to be a valuable and indispensable instrument in the defense of the political and economic organization of our country and to participate in national reconstruction.

[Question] Since August 1981 the RPA has had part of its Cunene Province occupied by the South African army. At the same time, some armed bands directed by Pretoria are fomenting instability in some areas in the south of the country. To what extent will the new system of military service help to eliminate these situations?

[Answer] Every citizen of the RPA must be fully aware at every moment of his life that to take part in the defense of the nation's territorial integrity, to defend and add to the revolutionary conquests of the people, is the right and the highest duty of every Angolan citizen and cannot be declined. Any and every citizen, regardless of his social standing, philosophical position or economic status, is obligated to serve the RPA in the FAPLA, defending the nation's territorial integrity. This is very important and is a duty which must always be on the mind of every individual.

Clearly, military service must be staggered, so that our Armed Forces always have a high combat readiness and the reserves essential to face any more difficult situation. This is what led us to conduct military recruitment based on the age of our citizens. The citizen enters active military service, completes it and is passed into the reserve. He can be called up again, of necessary, until the age of 50. In such cases, the higher military bodies and, particularly, the comrade commander in chief will determine which reserves are to return to active military service. The use of these reserves is the responsibility of the comrade minister of defense, who determines the class, the manner, the time and the location in which the individual must serve.

Today, the possibility of having every citizen perform military service as provided in the law will enable us to constantly renew the ranks of our armed forces. Military call-ups take place in March and September of each year. The way in which things are defined today enables every citizen to know how to organize his life when he is going into the armed forces. At the end of 3 years he is passed into the reserve and if he wishes, as the law provides, he may remain on active duty, but as a volunteer; this is not obligatory.

[Question] The General Law of Military Service provides that all citizens perform military service at age 18. Despite this, at the end of last year, all or most citizens born in 1960, 1961 and 1962 were called up, exceeding the age by 2 to 5 years. What was the reason for that measure?



[Answer] As I said before, what we are attempting now is to make military service more organized. This was the reason for the enactment of Law 12/82. The law says that "each male Angolan citizen, from 1 January of the year in which he becomes 18 until 31 December of the year in which he becomes 50, is obligated to serve in the Armed Forces on active duty, under the terms established in the law." This means that every citizen between 18 and 50 years of age can be called at any time to perform military service unless he has already served.

This last year we saw fit to draft Angolan citizens born in 1960, 1961 and 1962 who had not yet been called up.

It was also done because, formerly, the men were called up by name; that is, only citizens registered in the CRM's [census rolls] were called, based on the respective registers. It happened, however, that many citizens had not done military service because they had not been enumerated. Well, it seemed to us--and the comrade minister of defense agreed--that citizens born in the aforementioned years should be called up.

This year, in accordance with Order No 25 of the comrade minister of defense, youths born in 1963, who are now aged 20, were called up.

In other words, all this is legal. If, for example, we feel it is necessary, and if the defense minister agrees, we could call up young men born between 1959 and 1963 who are still covered by the law and are obligated to serve, since they have not yet done so. This year we could also call--if the defense minister thinks it necessary--young men born in 1964 who are or are about to become 19.

We should clarify that, in terms of military service age and as a method to facilitate the work, young men born on any date from 1 January to 31 December 1963 are considered to be 20 years old, even if there is almost a year's deference in age, in order to define the classes. This year we are going to call up the class of 1963.

Clearly, the legal objective has been fulfilled, and if the comrade minister of defense determines that other classes may be called up to fill out the armed forces, we can do so in the spirit of Line 2, Article 9, which provides that "when national defense needs so dictate, the minister of defense may, with the approval of the General Staff, determine to draft citizens 17 years of age." In other words, it is impossible to go below 17 years of age, but beyond 17 it is still possible, since the line in Article 9 says that "all male citizens between 18 and 30 years of age are subject to be drafted for active military service."

[Question] In the General Law of Military Service, the standards are fully established for passing sergeants, soldiers and sailors into the reserve. However, it does not establish any standards for officers. Could you clarify this point?

[Answer] The release of officers into the reserve has not yet been regulated; along with some regulations regarding the active military service of sergeants, soldiers and sailors, another bill is being drafted, which will regulate the basic period of service for officers. However, this is not within the competence of this department, but of the Principal Directorate of Cadres. The practice is not the same in all countries, incidentally; it varies from country to country, but I think it will be regulated before long.

[Question] So that all national citizens will serve in the army voluntarily and willingly, there should necessarily be a continuing program of patriotic education

conducted by certain institutions (particularly the schools) for young people, starting at a very early age. We would like to know if there is some such tie between the DOM and these institutions.

[Answer] Well, the fact is (and everyone must understand this), the country's defense is the task of the entire nation. We must clearly define the ways in which all the country's organs, institutions and sectors will participate.

There are countries where it is possible to train young people from a very early age, countries in which young people can make their choice in advance and prepare for it during their primary and secondary school years. For example, a young person who wishes to go into the Air Force may attend a civil aviation course and more easily apply this training. In the same way, one who wants to drive a tank can get practice in agriculture, driving tractors with caterpillar treads, and so on.

We must always bear in mind that the defense of the country and the organization of the armed forces for that purpose is not just the task of the Defense Ministry but of all the nation's institutions, central and local. Actually, the patriotic education of young people who are not yet of military age is the responsibility of educational institutions, the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers], the unions and other organizations, to see that the young people are adequately prepared for the honorable task of defending the country.

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CS0: 3442/9

## BRIEFS

**YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS USSR**--From 17 to 20 Sep, the JMPLA (Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) Youth Party led by Domingos Bartolomeu, its first secretary and member of the MPLA Central Committee, visited the Soviet Republic of Moldavia. The delegation, which has been in the USSR since last week, held several meetings and made several visits. "We learned many interesting aspects of the Republic's experiments, the ways that youth participate in the country's political and social life, in production management," Domingo Bartolomeu told the press. "We are impressed with the highly patriotic and international spirit developed by the Moldavian Komsomol members." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 83 p 2] 8870

**PORTUGUESE SHIPYARD BUILDING CO** --ANOP, the Portuguese news agency, learned in Lisbon that Sorefame, a Portuguese shipyard construction company, plans to open a branch office in the Angolan capital to follow our country's services more closely. At the same time these announcements were made, it was disclosed in Lisbon that in the Luanda Refinery the building of a shipyard is underway for its repair and another for the repair of the Lomaun Dam mechanical equipment in the Benguela Province. Also in September, according to ANOP, the company's technicians leave for Angola to study the methods of repairing damaged or deteriorated railroad equipment, when the execution of a cooperation agreement is considered possible for the installation of heavy metal working industry. Sorefame's cooperation is spread throughout several Portuguese-speaking countries and has commissions valued at many millions of contos. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Sep 83 p 2] 8870

**GDR EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY**--During a meeting with Henrique Santos (Onambwe), deputy member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, Willi Stoph, president of the GDR Ministers Council, Monday affirmed that the GDR solidly supports the Angolan people's struggle for independence and opposes imperialistic troop movements. Both parties stressed that the confrontation policy and recourse to arms which aggressive imperialistic circles employ seriously threaten international security and worldwide peace and emphatically condemned Pretoria's racist regime's aggression against Angola and other South African countries. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 83 p 2] 8870

**DELEGATION TO DPRK**--A delegation led by Boaventura Cardoso, state minister of education and culture, left Luanda Tuesday for the Democratic People's Republic

of Korea, to participate from 24 to 28 of this month in the first Conference of the Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and Developing Countries. The Angolan delegation includes Joaquim da Silva Matias, deputy minister of elementary education, and officials of the Ministry of Education and State Ministry of Culture. From the Korean capital the state minister of culture will proceed to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia for a working visit, at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese Sep 20 83 p 23] 8870

HOSPITAL LABORATORIES EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTIES--Provincial laboratory manager Santos Antonio told NAGOP that five hospital laboratories in the Huila Province are experiencing a lack of adequate equipment for clinical analyses. According to Santos Antonio these laboratories, which serve the Huila, Cunene, Kuando-Kubango and Namibe populace, are struggling with the lack of chemical products, such as methyl alcohol, sulphuric acid, potassium permanganate and (ACD), a solution needed in a blood transfusion. Santos Antonio also mentioned the lack of microscope, pipettes, bistoury, tables for collecting blood and the deterioration of highly sensitive materials for the conservation of products and such other difficulties which prevent the perfect functioning of the laboratory. The spokesman added that despite the above-mentioned difficulties, there are improvements in the operation of the laboratories, notably in special analyses made for seriously ill patients. He said that the number of personnel has decreased, for they now count on five Angolan technicians, one Soviet, and a Cuban attendant. In conclusion, Santos Antonio highlighted the prospects of founding more laboratories as soon as the material equipment and chemical products ordered from the national storehouses arrive in the province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 83 p 2] 8870

BENGUELA'S MILITARY COUNCIL INSTALLED--Thursday, in Benguela, Mambo Cafe, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party for the Economic and Social Area, representing the chairman of the Party, the republic, and the FAPLA commander-in-chief, installed the members of the Seventh Region Military Council. The Seventh Region, which comprises the Benguela and Kwanza-Sul provinces, now has its own Military Council chaired by Kundi Paihama, deputy member of the MPLA-Labor Party Policy Board and provincial commissioner of Benguela to which also belongs Ramos Cruz, coordinator of the Kwanza-Sul Party provincial committee and provincial delegates. At the swearing in ceremony, which took place in the Palacio do Povo, the newly installed members pledged fidelity to the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola and promised to fight with might and main for the consolidation of the already achieved victories. Maria Mambo Cafe, addressing the new officials, stressed that when the Party singled them out for the difficult but noble task of guiding the Seventh Region future, it acknowledged the dedication and public spirit they have shown in the defense of the Angolan people's very noble concerns and the triumph of the Socialist revolution in Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Sep 83 p 1] 8870

SONANGOL-MITSUBISHI ACCORD--A company communique reveals that the National Angolan Fuel Company (SONANGOL) Tuesday signed an accord with a Mitsubishi group in Japan to supply 10,000 barrels of petroleum daily. According to that communique, the SONANGOL general manager, Herminio Escorcio, who was visiting



Japan for a few days, signed the accord. The signing of this contract with the Japanese group is consistent with the diversification of clients and the marketing policy of Angolan petroleum. Right now, SOLANGOL thus has clients in Africa, North and South America, Europe and Asia. It is evident that the Mitsubishi group, whose marketing volume in 1982 reached a total of \$65.147 million, of which petroleum represents about 27 percent, is now one of the largest industrial, commercial and financial groups exploring the world market. Meanwhile, Herminio Escorcio, who is continuing his work trip in Japan, also visited other groups besides Mitsubishi, and had talks with Ministry individuals who control the petroleum technology industry in Japan (MITI). [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Sep 83 p 2] 8870

OFFICIAL DENIES AFP REPORT--As of 29 June the People's Republic of Angola has regularized its contributions to the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, and this was confirmed last September. This information was given to ANGOP by the secretary of the party Central Committee for organization, Comrade Lucio Lara, in his capacity as the chairman of the PANA Intergovernmental Council. This statement dismisses a report circulated last week by AFP, according to which Angola was among countries which have not regularized their annual subscriptions and were in the process of being denied PANA news services. Contrary to what AFP said, neither does Angola come under the southern region of PANA, but, rather, it comes under the central region, with headquarters in Kinshasa, Zaire, which also includes the Central African Republic, Congo, Cameroon, Chad, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Rwanda and Equatorial Guinea. [Text] [MB121538 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Oct 83]

CSO: 3442/15

COMMENTARY URGES CALM OVER BORDER INCIDENTS

MB141334 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Station Commentary: "The Situation Along the Botswana-Zimbabwean Border"]

[Text] The recent illegal entry into northern Botswana by unknown soldiers, the subsequent assault of the headman of Buthale village, and the harassment of school teachers came close to stirring that old flame that flickered out when Rhodesia collapsed. However, this week's statement from the office of the president has made it abundantly clear that there is no cause for alarm, that there are no foreign troops on Botswana soil, and that matters of common concern are being pursued through the normal process of doing things.

The fact that the border situation does not warrant paranoid reports such as were carried by the press is also strengthened by the clarification that President Masire's tour of the Nkange constituency has not resulted from the incidents at Buthale. In any case, as Dr Masire reiterated this week, Botswana does not communicate with other countries through the press.

Botswana and Zimbabwe are in constant communication as befits good neighbors. Even in the Buthale incidents, we have been told that the two sides agreed to investigate further and to strengthen communications in order to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. It is therefore obvious that there is no cause for panic.

Zimbabwe has been independent now for 3 years and 6 months after years of a bitter war of liberation. For a country that has just closed a bloody chapter of death and related human misery, it is surprising that the aftereffects should be such a light dose. The war affected Botswana. The war hangover would hence affect Botswana.

We could be seeing this in greater proportions than the case is at the moment had the two countries not been blessed with levelheadedness. However, all this considered, our advice is, having acknowledged that we do have common areas of concern, realizing that we have just ascended from a vicious war fever, considering the aftereffects of it all, border incidents, no matter how trivial, should not be allowed to multiply even by the tiniest fraction.



While we praise the governments of the two countries for the continuing dialogue, we nevertheless wish to emphasize that innocent citizens have been humiliated during the border incidents. Let us not allow their humiliation to ferment into anger and (?change into) hostility. Many countries around the world have had to raise arms against each other to rupture peace over border incidents which initially appeared trivial.

People living along the border are the (?kissing) points of the two countries, but unfortunately they are also the first recipients of foul play. For them to remain our outstretched hands of togetherness, their discomfort must be speedily diagnosed and soothing remedies prescribed.

CSO: 3400/103

## BRIEFS

**BNF LEADER SCORES GOVERNMENT**--The president of the opposition Botswana National Front [BNF], Dr Kenneth Koma, has said that Botswana's social progress and economic development can only be boosted if the present government heeded the advice of other political parties. Dr Koma, who was officially opening his party's conference at the Mahalapye Development Trust on Friday, also accused the ruling Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] of failing to consider the interests of the people in the process of policy making. He claimed that the current water shortage in Mahalapye and Gaborone could have been prevented if the BDP government had responded positively to the advice to tap water to the southern part of the country from the Chobe River through a pipeline. The BNF leader advised members of his party to use the resources of the party carefully, and also urged delegates to the conference to actively participate in committees responsible for the nomination of their representatives, whose names were to be submitted to the Central Committee for approval. Dr Koma also urged members of the BNF to recruit members from other political parties, because it was formed after other parties had long been in existence. [Text] [MB171514 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 17 Oct 83]

CSO: 3400/103

## BALANCE OF TRADE STATISTICS, ANALYSIS PROVIDED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 16, 3 Aug 83 p 2

[Article: "Trade Balances--Finger at Paris"]

[Text]

Camerounian officials were disappointed that Mitterrand's official visit last June did not lead to an agreement over the exploitation of the planned Kribi Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plant (AC Vol 24 No 13). Paris was not willing to grant Yaoundé a special "political" price for its gas, as it previously did with Algeria. Moreover, the energy glut in France does not allow the French market to absorb any additional gas until the early 1990s. This means that Cameroun's growing trade deficit with France, estimated at \$378m in 1982 compared with \$366m the previous year, will be hard to reduce. France is unable to take more imports of coffee, cocoa and timber from Cameroun, and about 90% of the country's high-quality oil is earmarked for the American market.

Cameroun replaced last year recession-prone Ivory Coast as France's largest client in francophone Africa - a trend which should accelerate this year. France maintains a 44% share of the Camerounian market, well ahead of its closest competitors - the US with only 8%, West Germany 7%, Japan 6% and Italy and Britain both with 4%. Given Camerounian sales of oil to the US and Holland, France comes only third as a importer of Camerounian products.

We understand that Paris is becoming increasingly upset by Cameroun's unorthodox handling of its petroleum revenues (AC Vol 24 No 16). By secretly maintaining more than half their petro-dollar earnings in American banks, the Camerounians deprive the franc zone of valuable hard currency. French Treasury authorities are unkeen to continue to compensate for the artificial deficit in the Camerounian trade balance due

to the integration in trade figures of only around a quarter of total oil sales. (See pointer in this issue).

Cameroun is also striving to have France bail out some of its financially troubled parastatals like *Alucam*, *Cellucam* and *CAMAIR*. *Air France* has at present a 25% equity holding in *CAMAIR* and Yaoundé wants *Air France* to participate in a planned increase of the company's capital base. The French were reticent because of corruption in *CAMAIR*. We understand that a *modus vivendi* has been worked out: in exchange for the purchase of two Airbus A-310s by *CAMAIR*, thus breaking *Boeing's* monopoly, *Air France* would be willing to inject new funds into *CAMAIR*, but is intent on reducing its shareholding to no more than 10%.

The French are also concerned about the effects of rapid Camerounisation of the economy. From 52% of the capital in the industrial-commercial sector in 1972, French interests have been reduced to 31% in 1980 and 23.6% in 1982. As a percentage of foreign capital in Cameroun, the French share has slid from 77.4% in 1973 to 63.1% in 1980 and 60.8% in 1982.

Negligible until the end of the 1970s, American business interests, as in the Ivory Coast (AC Vol 23 No 4), have made a spectacular breakthrough in recent years. The US is concentrating on two key sectors: hydrocarbons and banking. *Pecten*, *Mobil* and *Gulf* are involved in the offshore oil industry, while three powerful US banks - *Bank of America*, *Chase Manhattan* and *First Boston* - have opened up smart offices in Douala and are actively seeking out new clients.

CSO: 3400/21

BRIEFS

AHIDJO ON DISPUTE--Former Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo said last week he had told his supporters to remain "calm and dignified" in the wake of his dispute with his successor Paul Biya. Speaking from his home in southern France, Mr Ahidjo said that his political career was now "finished, completely." He hoped that the crisis resulting from his dispute with President Biya over where power should lie was now over. Mr Biya on Wednesday was elected Chairman of the ruling Cameroon National Union (UNC), the country's only political party, in succession to Mr Ahidjo, who had held on to the party post until last month despite stepping down as head of state in November. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3450, 26 Sep 83 p 2255]

CSO: 3400/21

## NATION FACING 'MORE DIFFICULT ECONOMIC TIMES'

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 18, 7 Sep 83 p 3

[Text]

Few "Marxist-Leninist" states or even free-wheeling capitalist countries like Gabon have provided such a profitable environment for foreign companies as Congo-Brazzaville. French corporations and trading houses have long had a field day. Congolese economic planners are well aware of this state of affairs, but depend for overall development on French corporate services. One ploy used by the Congolese authorities to recycle part of the CFA bonanza back to the country is to force the large French concerns to invest in real estate in the capital or the coastal oil centre of Pointe Noire.

The crux of the struggle is with the French state-controlled oil group, *Elf Aquitaine*, which accounts for about 70% of offshore oil output. By threatening to cut back investments in exploration and development, *Elf* recently persuaded the government to reduce its tax rate. That the Government gave in to *Elf*'s demands demonstrates its extreme vulnerability to pressure. A further fall in petro-CFA earnings could destabilise Sassou-Nguesso.

We understand that the government is trying to nudge *Elf* into building a 27-storey skyscraper in Brazzaville, but a *modus vivendi* involving a modest boost in exploration spending by *Elf* is a more likely proposition. After the creation in 1979 of a state oil company, *Hydro-Congo*, the government attempted to market independently its share of offshore oil. The services of the French "red millionaire", Jean-Baptiste Doumeng (AC Vol 23 No 4 & 13) were used, but his *Compagnie Européenne Des Pétroles* (CEP) failed to satisfy the government. Now it relies increasingly on *Elf*'s outlets for its crude.

Bitterness towards *Elf* is deeper than meets the eye. Former *Elf* supremo Albin Chalandon said in 1979 that Congo would be producing some 10m tonnes a year by 1985. He assured that his company would make the necessary investment and invited French offshore contractors to set up shop in Pointe Noire because "there is enough work for all". In exchange, the Congolese opened the door for *Elf* into Angola.

Due to *Elf*'s shifting global strategy and the drop in the price of oil, Congo's oil dreams have now been shattered. *Elf* is now giving priority to its operations in Angola's offshore Block 3 and its ventures in the US. Congo has become a backburner, not least because its oil is of mediocre quality and in geologically small individual deposits. Several of these smaller deposits will not be brought on stream even if in CFA terms they are profitable, because in US dollar terms they are unlikely to be competitive. The shrinking of offshore oil

operations has already forced the oil service companies to repatriate most of their personnel.

Based on *Elf*'s petroleum production projections, Congo's five year development plan (1982-86) was geared, somewhat recklessly, to the highest revenue projections. The second oil price boom coincided with the arrival of Sassou-Nguesso in 1979 and he benefitted from the unprecedented revenues to consolidate his hold on power. Immense promises were made but few will be realised. The building boom in the urban areas and the infrastructure projects pumped large sums into the economy and turned the Congo from an economic backwater into a promising market, spurring a lot of real estate speculation and speculation by the regime's potentates. For instance, government contracts are signed on a "cost plus" basis, encouraging excessive spending and financial manoeuvres. The situation has reached the point where development plan expenditure may be more responsive to the blandishments of foreign business and finance than the country's longer-term interests. This probably explains why infrastructure has been chosen over more directly productive projects. The former offer greater possibilities for fiscal abuse.

The northern-dominated government is spending a small fortune on a highway between Brazzaville and Ouesso in the extreme north, even though the population and economic potential of the area does not warrant it. Yet there is still no plan for the construction of an all-weather road between the capital and the port of Pointe Noire.

A new economic plan is needed but has yet to be decided upon. One approach assumes that Congo is not an oil economy and that the limited oil resources should be quickly converted into productive potential which would create badly-needed employment opportunities. Political considerations are likely to weigh more heavily in the final decision than purely economic factors.

With the reduction in oil revenues, Congo is anyhow set to have a financial crunch. The country has borrowed a lot of short-term and medium-term money in recent years on the strength of its oil earnings. Debts will probably have to be rescheduled next year, by when the debt service ratio will have reached 35-40%.

The government has meanwhile taken on a banking consortium, as an adviser on economic management and presentation. At this stage the main objective appears to be to attract foreign investment. The consortium has already produced a

report to encourage investment. We understand that about \$1m has changed hands and that a more formal contract is likely to be forthcoming.

Despite the more difficult economic times ahead there has been some response to Congo's investment overtures. The *Banque Internationale du Congo*, which has US, Japanese, Spanish and French interests, will soon be in operation - the first new bank there for many years. And even the British embassy has been reopened in Brazzaville.

In the face of stormy economic weather ahead, the Congolese élite continues its highlife. Congo was one of the rare

African countries to increase significantly its consumption of up-market champagne last year (AC Vol 23 No20). Luxurious villas in the capital are springing up like mushrooms. Congolese potentates are trying to insure against domestic troubles: luxury flat-buying abroad has switched from Paris to Brussels and Geneva. (It is harder to trace the owners and the source of the wealth outside the franc zone). Summer holidaying in Europe is also *de rigueur* for the Congolese potentates. For instance, the president's wife raised eyebrows when she took the presidential *Boeing 727* jet in July to Paris with 16 family and clan members aboard for a shopping spree ©

CSO: 3400/96



CRACKS REPORTEDLY STARTING TO SHOW IN COALITION BACKING

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 18, 7 Sep 83 pp 1-2, 3, 4

[Article: "Congo: The Revolution Goes West"]

[Text]

President Col. Denis Sassou-Nguesso will need all the support he can get to ride over another emerging battle with pro-Soviet hardliners, senior military officers and executives in the ruling *Parti Congolais du Travail* (PCT). The economy is contracting because of falling oil revenue and gloomy oil development prospects. To resuscitate the economy and assert his pragmatism, Sassou-Nguesso and his supporters are making a concerted effort to gain western financial support and expertise. But local politics make for the necessity of byzantine political manoeuvring - a task in which Sassou-Nguesso appears so far to be succeeding.

Col. Sassou-Nguesso's toppling of President Joachim Yhombi-Opango at the beginning of 1979 was heralded as a distinct move to the left and as a return to the "progressive" line of assassinated President Marien Ngouabi. But in Congo-Brazzaville appearances are deceptive. Brazzaville politics are a cocktail of Marxist-Leninist ideological utterances, pressures from the street, and deeply-rooted ethnic, regional and personal antagonisms. Mastering these forces is difficult: Congo's first four heads of state were either murdered or finished their days in total disgrace.

Sassou-Nguesso has been more successful during the past four years, navigating adroitly among the political-ideological currents of Congo's convoluted ruling class. He has benefitted until now from a strong economy and the lassitude of the population after the traumatic events of the late 1970s. However, as his regime cautiously continues its overture to the West, especially France, explosive internal antagonisms are building up. The next six months will be decisive for Congo's future political course.

Self-styled guardians of Congo's revolutionary dogma and rigidly bureaucratic state structure will

be mobilising their forces to slow down and then block the liberalisation measures introduced by the president. In diplomatic circles the evolution of Congolese politics is viewed as a test for possible future events in neighbouring Angola. If the Congo can be successfully extracted from the Soviet orbit, then western support for moderates in Luanda has the possibility of eventually carrying the day. Paris, the EEC, international financial institutions and even the United States have been backing financially Congo's westward drift. The Soviets and their allies are counting on support within the armed forces to halt this shift.

Last year there was a series of mysterious bomb explosions in public buildings in Brazzaville. Two were officially reported, but we understand four actually occurred as well as an attack against a Congolese diplomat in Belgium. This campaign reflected both the cracks within the northern ethnic groups dominating the regime since 1968, and the international ramifications of domestic dissent. It is generally considered that a clandestine organisation, *le Front de Libération des Batékés et des Bagangoulous* (FROLIBABA), was behind the violence.

Although part of the northern power bloc, the Batéké people reckon that they receive only the crumbs of the system and would prefer having one of their members in supreme power. Their model is Gabon and its Batéké president, Omar Bongo, who discreetly favours Batéké endeavours in the Congo. Pro-Soviets have manipulated this tribal dissent for their own purposes. Sassou-Nguesso responded to the declining security outlook by taking the internal security dossier out of the hands of the redoubtable minister of the interior, François-Xavier Katali, reputedly Moscow's key man within the regime. And in May the influential hardline minister of information, Col. Florent Ntsiba, was also sacked. The top Batéké in government circles, his sidelining was a clear warning to FROLIBABA. It also provided a means of whittling away Katali's support within the PCT's politburo. It is impossible at present for the president to extinguish Katali politically in a single direct attack; he has to undermine gradually Katali's position.

Security has certainly become an increasing problem for Sassou-Nguesso. Last year, for example, on his way to Brazzaville's Maya-Maya airport the gates on a railway crossing suddenly closed in front of the presidential convoy. Talk of a plot was rife. Then threats of violence caused him to cancel this year's May Day celebrations. On the other hand he travels extensively to the West and in Africa.

Conventional analysis draws a political cleavage between north and south. In practice the political

panorama is much more complex. Within the general northern predominance there are intricate inter-regional alliances. Antagonisms between southern tribes and between northerners is sometimes sharper than the north-south divide. Sassou-Nguesso has tried to capitalise on these factors to neutralise his potential enemies. He has also considerably widened and complicated the ideological pillars of his regime - a ploy that has confused potential adversaries to the point that Sassou-Nguesso has acquired more room for manoeuvre.

### The power structure

Congo's principal ideological centres are:-

\* 1) *Jean-Pierre Tchicaya-Thystère* - the PCT politburo's official ideologue and the guardian of Marxist purity. A Vili from the Pointe-Noire region, he controls education and ideology in the party and has rallied numerous southern cadres behind Sassou-Nguesso. He is closely tied to former prime minister *Paascal Lisouba*, who remains in exile in France. Although number two in the politburo, Sassou-Nguesso does not give him excessive political prerogatives. A member of the former royal family of the Loango kingdom, *Tchicaya-Thystère* is trying to cobble together a coalition from his own Kouilou region with the neighbouring Niari. Their principal opponents are the ethnic groups in the Pool area around Brazzaville. If power should eventually pass from north to south, *Tchicaya-Thystère* and his supporters are intent that executive power goes to the coastal region and not the Pool, which provided Congo's first two supremos, *Youlou* and the late *Alphonse Massamba-Débat*. However, even among the Vili, *Tchicaya-Thystère* is countered by *Marie-Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso*, the president's spouse, and prime minister *Louis-Sylvain Goma*.

2) *Le Mouvement du 22 Février*, familiarly referred to as M-22, is the only pan-tribal grouping in the Congo. Originally created in the early 1970s by the pro-Chinese *Ange Diawara*, the movement went into eclipse with the failure of its uprising, and many of its leading cadre went into exile. Sassou-Nguesso has rehabilitated many top M-22 leaders in an attempt to broaden his regime's popular support and provide a second radical Marxist pole to take the monopoly away from *Katoli's* pro-Soviets. The Senior M-22 representative is *Camille Bongou*, secretary-general of the politburo. It is noteworthy that when the president travels abroad he prefers to leave *Bongou* in charge instead of *Tchicaya-Thystère*. Relations between the latter two are not good. *Bongou*, while stressing that Congo must remain solidly anchored in the progressive camp, fervently wishes power to remain in the grasp of northerners. Other influential M-22 politicians are *Joseph Elenga-Ngumporo*, a relative of Sassou-Nguesso and an ex-student leader; *Kombo Matsiona*, minister of labour; *Atendi Mon-mongo*, a journalist close to *Bongou*; *Abroise Noumazolay*, ex-premier and special adviser to the minister of planning; and numerous young turks within the armed forces. *Nsiba* was even rumoured to be in M-22 ranks.

The group's strategy can be described as a sort of "long march" through the state apparatus with the goal of eventually acquiring absolute power. Their chief sources of support come from the student movement, the trade unions and the 30-40-year-old cadre within the administration.

3) Pro-Soviets behind *Katoli* count on a regional base in the extreme north, more precisely in the *Impfondo* area. They reckon that since the *Cuvette* region has held for 15 years the presidency, it should now move further north. Politicians from the *Sangha* area on the *Cameroun* border are often associated with the so-called *Impfondo* group; the most prominent is foreign minister *Pierre Nze Mba*. They count on influence in the armed forces and security apparatus to prevent "bourgeois" influence from carrying forward the "counter-revolution" and restoring "capitalism". Security advisers from East Germany, Algeria and Cuba provide the *Impfondo* group with discreet backing.

4) **Daniel Abibi**, former director of *Marien Ngouabi University*, who replaced Nisiba as minister of information in May. Last year, his political star rose when an ideological document he prepared (especially critical of Tchicaya-Thystère) caught the president's attention. Abibi provides the president with a radical alternative to an exclusive tactical alliance with M-22 against hardline PC elements. While assuring a progressive ideological outlook, Abibi's Marxism is heavily tinged with radical African nationalism, a mix which is said to be close to the president's own outlook. In order to bolster his position, Abibi will have to be elected to the PCT politburo at the next party congress early next year.

5) Pro-Westerners realise that lip service will have to continue to be paid to Congo's revolutionary tradition, but this does not preclude for them increased pragmatism in economic affairs and closer links with France. **Aimé Emmanuel Yoka**, minister of cooperation and the presidential cabinet director, has been the prime artisan of Congo's return to the French fold over the past two years. In July he headed an important Congolese delegation to Paris to discuss bilateral relations. Many moderates in government ranks are also nudging the Congo along the Western path: prime minister **Gom**, **Lekoundzou-Ithi Ossetoumba**, minister of finance and reputedly Sassou-Nguesso's eventual *dauphin*; **Radolphe Adada**, minister of mines and energy; **Pierre Moussa**, minister of planning; and **Jean Gango Zanzou**, president of the National Assembly. Sassou-Nguesso is reported to be encouraging the activities of this group. Its criticisms of the stifling effects on Congolese development of Soviet-style planning and state structure again probably echo the president's own thinking. Of course this current fully realises that it must proceed with utmost care in order to avoid a counter-attack from PC hardliners.

Sassou-Nguesso has exploited these ideological cleavages as well as playing on the ethnic and regional divisions to cement his hold on power. In particular, he has appointed numerous members of his immediate family, from his clan from the village of Oyo, and from Mbochi tribal clients to pivotal posts. His brother, **Maurice Sassou-Nguesso**, is political commissar at the state oil monopoly, *Hydro-Congo*. (Over half the state's budget comes from hydrocarbon revenues). Presidential nephew, **Gabriel Obapouhou**, is minister of youth, a portfolio of prime importance because the youth movement has always played a vanguard role in Congolese political equations. The Brazzaville mayor's office is also full of Mbochi faithfuls including the secretary-general **Samuel Eba** (also presidential cousin) and mayor **Gabriel Emouengué**, whom the president will probably have to abandon due to recent revelations of slack financial management. Presumed presidential successor, **Ossetoumba**, is also a trusted Mbochi.

To counter the Batéké-led FROLIBABA, Sassou-Nguesso has encouraged the setting up of another clandestine organisation, *le Front de Libération des Mbochis et des Makouas* (FROBOMA), to promote his own region's interests. Mbochi officers have also been put into strategic command posts in the armed forces. By marrying Marie-Antoinette the president has extended his family ramifications into the Vili area. She is at the head of a Vili clan which seeks to trim the influence of both Goma and Tchicaya-Thystère, and has been making an increasing number

of diplomatic trips abroad as her husband's personal representative.

Beyond the immediate family-tribal network the north is well represented in top positions in the administration, the PCT and the army. Other northern potentates of note include **Raymond Damase Ngollo**, head of the armed forces' permanent commission, **Jean-Michel Bokamba-Yangouma**, secretary-general of the trade union movement, la *Confédération Syndicale Congolaise* (CSC) and reputedly linked with M-22, and **Henri Lopez**, representing Congo at UNESCO. **Sassou-Nguesso** also plays close attention to older traditional tribal leaders. For instance, le *Haut Conseil Régional de Tai Langai*, a group of tribal chiefs from the north based in the Brazzaville suburbs, can exert considerable influence over government.

The president appears to be somewhat wary of the various secret services and security bodies. The *Sécurité d'Etat*, dominated by southern cadres, does not have access to all documents. The *Sécurité Militaire* is headed by Mbochi officers. The *Direction de Renseignement Militaires* (DRM) is headed by a supporter of ex-President **Yhombi-Opango**, Capt. **Mokoki**, who could not be removed because he is Katali's cousin. The *Garde Présidentielle* is stocked with trusted Mbochi officers, providing the close-up security so necessary since the still unexplained death of **Ngouabi**.

In the extreme south, the Vili generally back northern rule because they fear, above all, eventual control by tribal groups from the Pool. Without a united force - because of the three poles of power within the community, do not pose a threat to the regime's stability. Other Vili in senior posts include **Hilaire Mounthault**, minister of transport; **Tati Lou-tard**, minister of culture; **Bayonne Mountou**, president of the women's movement; and **Makosso Makosso**, president of *Marien Ngouabi University*.

Between the Vili area and the Pool is the Niari area, populated in majority by the Bembembe ethnic group. The most prominent Niari politician is ex-premier **Lissouba**, who is from the Bandzabi tribe. Other members of the Bembembe élite are **Célestin Goma-Foutou**, director of the PCT's ideological college; **Christophe Moukoueke**, ex-minister of youth now government commissioner in the Sangha; **Victor Tamba-Tamba**, director of *Société Congolaise de Transit* (SCT); and **Ange Edouard Pongul**, director of the Yaoundé-based *Banque des Etats d'Afrique Centrale* (BCAC). The Bembembe do not have the influence to play an independent tribal-regional game, and therefore generally ally themselves with the Vili against the Pool.



The Pool region has two related but mutually distrustful ethnic groups: the Lari, in power during the presidency of Abbé Youlou, and the Kongo, who predominated under Massemba-Débat. Of all the regions the Pool is the most marginalised in the present division of political spoils. Northern leaders fear that the Pool still is planning its revenge and therefore only sparingly name politicians from the area to influential positions. For instance, with about a third of the Congolese population, the Pool has only about 10% of the members in the PCT central committee. The highest placed Kongos are **Jean Ganga Zanzou**, head of the national assembly, and **Kombo Matsiona**, minister of labour. Among the handful of Lari in official ranks are **Gerard Bitsindou**, secretary-general of the president's office, **Fulgence Milandou**, mayor of Pointe Noire, and **Ndalla Gralle**, a rising M-22 star and the creator of the Ngouabi myth.

Since Sassou-Nguesso came to power the Lari have become the prime source of opposition to the regime. The Lari tended to support Ngouabi and Yhombi-Opango because both former presidents kept the Kongo in their place. This is no longer the case. The most prominent Lari opposition figures living in exile in France are **Aloyse Moudileno-Massengo**, former vice-president who wrote a book denouncing Ngouabi entitled *Ideological Imposture*; **André Hambesa**, ex-minister of labour; and **Almé Mitsika**, former minister of industry. The young Lari opposition lines up behind **Dr Séraphin Bakouma**, head of the *Parti Démocratique Congolais* (PDC), which publishes the journal *Eveil Congolais*. Sassou-Nguesso gave Bakouma notoriety when he violently attacked him during his last state visit to Paris.

In the constellation of northern ethnic groups Sassou-Nguesso is clearly most worried about the Impfondo area. In order to concentrate his attention towards any challenges from the extreme north, he cut the Batéké down to size this spring with the sidelining of Ntsiba and a clampdown on FROLIBABA. The Batéké have in traditional Congolese society always been dominated people and few of the other main tribes would likely accept a Batéké leader. If somehow the Batéké did seize power, **Charles Ganao**, ex-minister of foreign affairs now working in Austria, would probably become the Batéké president.

Sassou-Nguesso can count on unflagging backing from the principal ethnic groups in his Cuvette region, notably the Mbochi, Makouas (Yhombi-Opango's tribe) and the Kouyou (Ngouabi's tribe), who all discreetly participate in FROBOMA activities. He needs this regional power-base as well as support from the Vili and perhaps even from the Pool to keep the Impfondo group at bay.



As he extend his feelers towards the West, politicians from the extreme north will start making their dissatisfaction vociferously felt, not least through the many important levers in the PCT they still control. It was generally expected, for example, that a thorough shuffle of the cabinet would take place in the wake of last April's PCT central committee session. However, the president found that he did not have a clear majority and decided to put off the house cleaning exercise. Now he is looking for tactical ways of short-circuiting Impfondo group influence without directly attacking them. A crucial test will be the dismantling of certain parastatal corporations. For the pro-Soviet Impfondo activists, the state sector is a symbol of the Congo's "anti-imperialist" leanings and will not allow without a struggle the introduction of "capitalist" management principles, even though these bureaucratic companies, riddled with corruption and gross incompetence, are a serious drain on the economy. We understand that there are plans afoot to let these corporations wither in favour of joint ventures with western companies in order to provide the services the parastatals are incapable of offering.

With cracks starting to show in the uneasy coalition which brought Sassou-Nguesso to power in 1979, *radio trottoir* is expecting important events to take place in coming months. The PCT party congress, set for the beginning of next year, could be a milestone in contemporary Congolese politics. To achieve positive results, Sassou-Nguesso will soon have to move decisively and avoid the pitfalls which tripped up Ngouabi when he too realised that an overture to the West was essential for the country's economic well-being and political stability ●

CSO: 3400/96

TRANSFORMATION OF YAMOUSSOUKRO BLOCKED BY RECESSION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Sep 83 p 4

[Text]

**YAMOUSSOUKRO** — When Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny decided to do a little something for his birthplace — the tiny village of Yamoussoukro (population 1 300 at independence in 1960) — he decided there would be no half-measures.

Not only did he plan to make it the country's capital. It would, he resolved, be the most splendid, most modern, most startling, city black Africa has ever seen.

Since 1965, he has been quietly pouring billions of CFA francs from State coffers into the village, where he has lived for years in a palace surrounded by high walls and next to an artificial lake filled with crocodiles.

But it was only last January that he manoeuvred his governing party and country into agreeing that Yamoussoukro should become the fourth capital of Ivory Coast, succeeding Abidjan, which replaced Bingerville, which replaced Grand Bassam.

Visiting Yamoussoukro, 285 km northwest of Abidjan, is a little like following Alice through the looking glass. It has all been built backwards. This is no story of a watering place growing into a village, a town, a city — gradually upgrading its roads and facilities to meet the needs of a growing society.

President Houphouët-Boigny's home village now has an infrastructure for a city of 300 000. There are 250 km of magnificent wide roads, all lit with pairs of graceful concrete-pillared street lamps. The drain, water pipe and electrical networks are all in place.

There are large estates of attractively designed flats, set among avenues of decorative trees, a big international airport, 50 ultra-modern schools and colleges.

And here and there the architects have gone mad,

with edifices which might, by some strange time warp, have been snatched out of the 21st century.

They range from the squat bright yellow dome of the congress hall, which shimmers in landscaped, deep green lawns, to the soaring marbled presidential hotel, glass-walled banks and futuristic office and commercial buildings, standing out like a few good teeth in a set of empty gums down the long, broad, main street.

There are still far more gaps than buildings for, at the last count, the population of Yamoussoukro was just 16 000.

It is probably the only urban complex in Africa which has everything except people and where nearly all the buildings have an empty look about them.

One architectural wonder is intended by the president to be a kind of university think-tank for Africa, where teams of distinguished professors from all countries will guide the destinies of the continent.

It is said to have everything — except its complement of distinguished professors.

The golf club, which was opened by former US president Richard Nixon, sees more parties of schoolchildren goggling at the space-age architecture of the clubhouse than actual golfers.

For while the Government plans to gradually move its Ministries from Abidjan to Yamoussoukro over several years, with its 300 000 target population being reached by 1990, work on the new capital has virtually stopped over the last two years because of the economic recession.

No longer does it throb to the churning of cement mixers. Weeds have taken over the playing fields.

A presidential dream may eventually come true. But not yet.

CSO: 3400/62

BRIEFS

**PDCI SECURITY CAMPAIGN**--Our great party, the PDCI-RDA /Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally/, began on Monday /5 September/ a major campaign to train and inform party members in the interior of the country. As has been the custom, party members will be called on to expand their daily activities in support of peace, national cohesion, and solidarity, under the auspices of the party. Our brave people will also be invited to join in a general mobilization to deal with a recrudescence of bandit and criminal activity, in order to preserve the achievements already realized in our economic and social development. We note that this important turning point of party activity in the interior of the country was decided on by the Political Bureau, which met last Thursday /1 September/ at the party offices in Treichville. /Text/ /Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 7 Sep 83 1 p/ 5170

**PARTY ACTIVISTS IN ODIENNE**--The visit of a party mission has aroused real enthusiasm among the people in Odienne. As a frontier area facing two neighboring, fraternal countries (Guinea and Mali), Odienne is therefore directly concerned about uncontrolled immigration, one of the causes of the recrudescence of bandit and criminal activity. Another aspect of the visit by the party mission to the Kabadougou area was the opportunity to observe the unconditional devotion of party members in the Northwestern area of our country to the PDCI-RDA /Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally/ and to Felix Houphouet-Boigny, its leader. Here, in the great, northern part of the country, the president of the party found faithful companions to join him early in the struggle to regain our dignity and our sovereignty. /Excerpt/ /Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 17 Sep 83 p 9/ 5170

**PARTY VIGILANCE COMMITTEES URGED**--Missions from the Political Bureau of the PDCI-RDA /Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally/ have recently travelled through the interior of the country to inform the mass of party members of the recrudescence of bandit and criminal activity in the Ivory Coast. This was also the occasion for the party representatives to exhort the people to be vigilant against those elements, both at home and abroad, who seek to destabilize the country. It was in the framework of this information campaign that a delegation from the Political Bureau, led by Jean Konan Banny recently met party members from Abidjan at the party office in Treichville. In his speech on the occasion Jean Konan Banny underlined the need to

strengthen the unity of the PDCI-RDA. Then recalling the problems which the Ivory Coast is faced with today, he invited the party members to organize committees of vigilance at the party level to deal with the recrudescence of criminal activity. /Excerpt/ /Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Sep 83 p 1/ 5170

NEW CACAO STORAGE FACILITY--Ivory Coast storage facilities will increase with the opening today /23 September/ of a silo capable of storing 33,000 tons of cacao pods. This silo, which was constructed by the Jean Abile-Gal Company for the state has the capacity to stock and preserve cacao pods for many months without deterioration in quality, thus permitting better returns on the exported product, due to the possibility of spreading sales out over several months. It should be noted that our country has several other multi-purpose storage facilities, including 10 silos with a capacity of 10,000 tons built by the Jean Abile-Gal Company. Denis Bra Kanon, the minister of agriculture, will attend the inauguration of this new silo this morning. /Text/ /Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Sep 83 p 1/ 5170

CSO: 3419/23

## MOZAMBIQUE

### OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, MILITARY ISSUES

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 16 Sep 83 pp 22, 23

[Interview with Jacinto Veloso, minister to the president for economic affairs; date and place not specified]

[Text] "South Africa spread erroneous ideas regarding us in the West." The calm man speaking these words is a key personality of the Mozambican government in its relations with Portugal, and one of the strongest pillars of the power hierarchy in Mozambique. We are referring to Lt Gen Jacinto Veloso, minister to the president on economic affairs and ex-minister of defense. In an office on the second floor of the main building of the Bank of Mozambique, Jacinto Veloso, who normally works with the president of the republic and with the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Prakash Ratilal, spoke with a reporter from O JORNAL about economic relations with Portugal, the European Economic Community (EEC), foreign investment in Mozambique, the position of the country regarding the West, military cooperation and the problem of southern Africa. When questioned regarding the so-called "Westernization," or opening towards the West on the part of Mozambique, an issue spread throughout the European press, Minister Veloso calmly stated that "Mozambique has never been closed to the West. The West closed itself from Mozambique." He added that "the Westerners have finally realized that it is not so difficult to discuss, work, negotiate and cooperate with Mozambique."

[Question] The economic sector is the key area of present relations between Mozambique and Portugal. In what direction is Mozambique going regarding this relationship?

[Answer] Our economic relationship with Portugal is the same as that which we maintain with any other country we deal with economically. Naturally, the Portuguese language could be a factor that facilitates economic relations. Perhaps because of this, we pay special attention to our economic relations with Portugal.

Portugal: To be or not to be a mediator in trilateral agreements.

[Question] Could Portugal assume an active role as "intermediary" between the EEC and the Portuguese speaking African nations, namely Mozambique?



[Answer] Well, that could be possible.... But the problem is not in being the mediator. We feel that there is a level of cooperation to be developed with Portugal; bilateral cooperation which would be mutually beneficial. Nevertheless, some aspects, or some types of projects in the economic field could require the involvement of third parties (countries). At this point, Portugal could possibly play an important role in a trilateral negotiation. But I think that to say that Portugal could be an "intermediary" or mediator on a permanent basis in these cooperative agreements would be incorrect. As long as other parties exist, beyond bilateral cooperation, it is necessary for Mozambique and Portugal to agree that Portugal shall act as a type of demarche along with the third party, and that Mozambique do the same.

This means that the role of mediator will depend on each individual case. But, in the same way that Portugal could play the role of mediator following our approval, we could also play that role, after prior agreement with Portugal. The type of bilateral relations we develop--relations of equality and beneficial reciprocity--also apply to the question relating to third parties.

[Question] Is President Samora Machel's visit to some European countries in October, particularly Brussels and Portugal, intended to sound out the economic support the EEC will give Mozambique?

[Answer] I don't think that is the purpose of the trip.... The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique will visit Belgium. Naturally, once the EEC convenes there, it is possible that some contacts will be made but I do not think that is the purpose of the trip. However, we have relations with the EEC and we will discuss the possibilities of cooperation with them. We will also participate in the negotiations of the next Lome Convention.

"The role of the foreign investor was never very clear"

[Question] What is being done and what will be done to get the confidence of foreign investors?

[Answer] In reality, what has happened is that the possibilities, the guarantees and the security Mozambique can give the new foreign investor were never really clear. This is possibly our fault. But, as a matter of fact, that investor exists and is very active. In general terms, the experiences we have had have been positive. Now, I feel that to attract other investors and in greater numbers, it is necessary for us to give more information regarding the availability of investment opportunities and the guarantees the investments will have. It is also necessary for us to show how these investments can be reimbursed and the advantages the investor can have on his receivables, as a result of his total investment. The lack of a Mozambican Code of Foreign Investments is a large vacuum, but the fact is that we have analyzed all the cases that have appeared and that are of mutual interest to us and the investor, and we have found solutions which are mutually satisfying.

[Question] Are these solutions always relative to lines of credit?

[Answer] Lines of credit also, but it can be another type of investment. We have several on-going experiences where some investors stayed in Mozambique after independence, and now we have some new investors, in mixed groups, the so-called "joint ventures," and other types of associations. I am talking more about private investors and private foreigners, but we also have foreign investors that are public state companies with which we have made associations of several types.

"Government will guarantee fulfillment of contracts."

[Question] What do you say regarding the question that Portuguese investors have regarding guarantees made on their capital in this country?

[Answer] We give guarantees, but it is necessary to see the conditions of the agreements established with the investors to see the advantages to both parties, and to see if they satisfy the interests at stake. I said it before: the foreign investor can be a state, a public entity, a private company or individual or a cooperative. Given the fact that the majority of the agreements are made with Mozambican state companies, we can also associate ourselves through various types of companies. But associations can also be made with cooperatives or private companies. The government guarantees that once the contract has been approved, it will be fulfilled.

[Question] What are the decisive factors that will allow for the removal of certain tensions between Portugal and Mozambique which would lead to better relations between the two nations?

[Answer] Possibly the understanding, on the part of the Portuguese leaders, of the necessity and advantages of establishing cooperative relations that are equal and show mutual respect. I feel that the understanding of this situation, by both sides, but possibly more, at a given moment, on the part of the Portuguese government, will launch a healthy and equal cooperation between the two countries. I feel this is the main factor, which is possibly more psychological than anything else.

[Question] At any rate, the improvement of relations between Mozambique and Portugal and other Western countries has been viewed, in the European press, as a "Westernization" of the Mozambican authorities. What do you think about this assumption?

[Answer] This is the type of concept which should be discussed in depth, but I am not sure if it would be right to view the problem in this manner. I feel it is not. It is not a question of opening up to the West, because Mozambique was never closed. It is basically a practical but dynamic application of the policies of the Frelimo Party, which governs all governmental and state activities relating to cooperation with all the countries in the world, independent of their options of political inclination. What happened was that, for several reasons, and mainly because of an erroneous understanding by the West, Mozambique was considered a "closed" country. But we were not closed. It was the West itself that created that image, and that closed itself to us. We feel we can clarify some of that international misunderstanding and now,

understanding the situation, the contacts with the West in general are becoming more numerous in all aspects of cooperation, especially in the area of economics. The Westerners realize that it is not so difficult to discuss, work, negotiate and cooperate with Mozambique. It is necessary to see that some countries, particularly South Africa, spread erroneous ideas about us in the West. This was the understanding that existed regarding us, and it was not the reality of the situation. Once this matter has been clarified, Westerners in general will see that the reality is another. Possibly for this reason, Mozambique is now an "open" country.

Understanding of Western countries permits military cooperation

[Question] Are not the requests Mozambique has made to member countries of NATO a symptom of the opening up to the West?

[Answer] These requests for support of our defense capacity were made some time ago; they are not recent. Even during our fight for independence we appealed to all countries in our search for weapons. But those supplies of arms never came. The countries that eventually furnished us with weapons were the countries of Eastern Europe. After independence, and when hostilities were started by the Rhodesian minority government, our government made a strong appeal to the international community, which was reflected through the United Nations, to support our defensive needs in any way they could. The appeal was directed at all countries, all states, without distinction, and to all world organizations. This was and is our line of action. However, our appeal was not answered. We did find support in the form of monetary aid, foodstuffs, medical supplies and even the granting of lines of credit from some countries and organizations, but no military support. I feel that today there is an understanding by Western countries, and Portugal in particular, of our course of action. Our problem is the same problem that South Africa has. The problem of aggression and destabilization on the part of a government. This is apartheid, which has been condemned worldwide. Therefore, the understanding of this situation by the Western countries leads them to a certain sympathy and the will to support and cooperate with Mozambique, in all matters, including military support.

Portuguese support: Logistic and Military Engineering

[Question] What type of military help and what kind of weapons are Portugal giving or will Portugal give to Mozambique?

[Answer] That depends on Portugal's possibilities.

[Question] Has a concrete agreement been ratified after the signing of the military cooperation agreement?

[Answer] Yes. The military cooperation program has been created, but it is in its beginning stages. Everything is possible within this program. At the present time, this support is in logistics and in general military engineering.

[Question] Did the false report, known as the "Veloso Report," dating back to when you were minister of defense, have negative consequences for Mozambique and in military relations with Portugal?

[Answer] I think not. It was clear for all who had doubts that it was a forged document. Because of this, it thankfully did not bring negative consequences. As far as I know, it did not cause negative consequences in our domestic relations or in our relations with Portugal. Of course the press likes this. It attracts attention and they publish it. But it is clear that there are certain sectors which would like for that document to create disturbances in the relations between Mozambique and Portugal. Above all, I am convinced that those who forged and developed that bit of propaganda are the same people who would like to see this cooperation with Portugal fail.

[Question] Was this incident related to your transfer from the Ministry of Defense to the Ministry of Economic Affairs?

[Answer] I don't think so, but I become suspicious by saying so (laugh)....

[Question] Do you feel that a larger presence of Western military support and weapons in Mozambique will help, in terms of international public opinion, the battle Mozambique is waging with South Africa and the armed bandits?

[Answer] I don't know. I don't know.... I would have to consult that public opinion. I do know, however, that this will help us liquidate the armed bandits.

[Question] With the newer and lighter weapons will there be a change in the military strategy against the armed bandits? Mozambique has certain heavy weapons produced by the Soviet Union....

[Answer] Well, the Western and Soviet weapons are identical. The brand is the only thing that changes. What we have is the capacity to utilize all these weapons, be they of Soviet origin, be they of American origin, be they of Portuguese origin. For us, the most important point is the military equipment, and not its origin.

[Question] Do you think that a conventional war between Mozambique and South Africa is possible? Is there the danger of an armed conflict?

[Answer] The danger of South Africa letting loose with a war against Mozambique exists. This is especially true of some of the more extremist military sectors, to use a mild term. As history shows us, they can start a war with Mozambique out of desperation. For our part, we will not declare war on anyone, but if South Africa declares war on us, or moves towards a war, naturally we will defend ourselves and do so with all the means we have, and with the means given us by other countries to improve our capacity to withstand an all-out war.



"Portugal can have an important role in southern Africa"

[Question] We are starting to hear about the possibility of Portugal as a mediator in southern Africa. Portugal has reasonable relations with South Africa, good relations with Angola and Mozambique and the United States.... It seems to be in a good position to defend the interests of Mozambique and Angola in southern Africa. Do you agree?

[Answer] Yes. Portugal can carry out an important role here. But it is important to see what that role is, because we also have normal relations with all those countries. Although we don't have diplomatic relations with South Africa, there are a certain number of relations determined by the simple fact that we are neighbors. We also think there are sectors within South Africa with whom we can have some kind of dialogue....

[Question] Yes. It is necessary to see that within the white minority there are many types of persons; ranging from apartheid fanatics to communists. What I am trying to say is that dialogue is possible with the sectors that are opposed to apartheid. They, like we, are not interested in destabilization. They are not interested in war. They are interested in peace, in stability, in good neighborly relations. They are against apartheid because apartheid is the cause of this situation. The internal problem of South Africa is the cause of the destablility of southern Africa. There are no external causes, in spite of what the South African military imply.

[Question] "International communism"....

[Answer] That, that whole thing, the Soviets, the Cubans. For them, that is the threat. And in this way they expect to export the problem. But today it is clear, for the whole world, that the problem is within South Africa. It should be the South Africans who resolve it. Mozambique does not intend to interfere in the solution of the problems of South Africa.

12402

CSO: 3442/353



BRIEFS

SOVIET CULTURAL GROUP ARRIVES--The Abkhazia cultural group of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic arrived in Maputo late this morning at the invitation of the secretariat of state for culture. The group consists of 45 members and will give a number of shows in the cities of Maputo and Beira. [Excerpt] [MB170552 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 13 Oct 83]

CSO: 3442/15

## SAVIMBI REPORTED TO BE FACTOR IN NEGOTIATIONS

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 Aug 83 p 10

[Article by Gerald Shaw]

[Text]

FOLLOWING the visit of the UN Secretary-General to South Africa and SWA/Namibia, there seem to be some grounds for optimism about the negotiations to resolve the future of the territory.

What is the evidence? The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who has carried out a protracted delaying action with great skill, has at length announced that the South African Government is satisfied that the right preconditions exist. The Government is ready to proceed with the implementation of Resolution 435.

This is the resolution of the Security Council which both Swapo and South Africa agreed to implement in the far-off days when Mr John Vorster was Prime Minister. It provides for a ceasefire, UN-supervised elections and the withdrawal of the South African armed forces from the territory.

Right from the start of the Botha premiership, however, it was clear that the new administration, more heavily under the influence of the

military chiefs than the Vorster government, would adopt the tactics of Fabius Cunctator, the Roman commander who was celebrated for avoiding action and wearing down the enemy by delay.

### UNTAG force

Yet even the Cunctator could not procrastinate indefinitely. The visit of the UN Secretary-General, has provided Mr Pik Botha with an appropriate occasion for pronouncing himself satisfied, after this week's talks, that the UN will be impartial and that the composition of the UNTAG force, which will supervise the poll, will meet with South Africa's approval.

But what about the Savimbi factor? Mr Botha stressed that the question of the Cuban presence in Angola, which falls outside the ambit of 435, remains to be resolved. Although the questions of Angola and SWA/Namibia are not formally linked, Pretoria insists that there be agreement on a Cuban withdrawal from

Angola before South Africa finally agrees to go ahead and withdraw its forces from the operational area. The Cuban presence is regarded as inimical to the security of the Republic.

Hopeful sounds from Washington suggest that Angola and the United States have made considerable progress in improving their mutual relations. The withdrawal of the Cubans is said to be very much on the cards as part of a wider rapprochement between Washington and the former Portuguese territories in the region which is designed to forestall the threat of Soviet expansionism.

### Good friends

So now comes the real test of political will. How closely synchronized is the thinking of Washington and Pretoria? Washington, it is plain, wants to be good friends with Luanda and Maputo. But does Pretoria? South Africa, in the eyes of the world, has seemed determined to destabilize its neighbours by covert military

action, creating a defensive "cordon of chaos" around its borders.

Washington, on the other hand, wants to maintain Western ascendancy in Southern Africa by winning diplomatic victories — by showing that peace can be achieved in SWA/Namibia by negotiation and by offering friendship and economic aid to the frontline states which the Soviets cannot match. This is what constructive engagement is all about — not a bolstering of the apartheid system, as some Nationalists seem disposed to imagine.

The South African approach, whether covert or overt, has seemed to be rather more militarist and, in the eyes of many observers, calculated to drive the people of the sub-continent headlong into the arms of the Soviets. When the chips are down, will Pretoria do as Washington wants? Will Pretoria agree to the holding of free and fair UN-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia — or will new last-minute arguments be produced once again as a smokescreen for yet further delay?

Free and fair elections would almost certainly produce SWAPO as the major force in a new Namibian government. The hearts and minds of the dominant Ovambo group seem to have been irretrievably lost, in spite of, or, some say, because of the continued SADF presence in the territory. The longer the elections have been delayed the more pro-Swapo have the Ovambo become.

### Lip service

This is the common Catch 22 experience in conditions of guerilla insurgency. If the insurgents are to be effectively curbed, in military

terms, it is difficult to achieve this without at the same time alienating the local population. No one doubts that the SADF has the upper hand militarily in the contest with Swapo.

But military success is always secondary in these situations to political success. There are no purely military solutions. The military sometimes pay lip service to this maxim, but they tend to deny it in daily practice. And there is little doubt Swapo will win the polls.

The big question is whether the State Security Council, with its Soviet expansionist phobia and its strong complement of SADF and intelligence chiefs, is at last facing the unpalatable truth — that they have lost the battle for the minds and hearts of the people.

But what is so fearsome about the prospect of a Swapo presence in Windhoek anyway? Pretoria is in a much stronger position than often appears. Any new regime in Windhoek, whatever its ideological enthusiasms, will be heavily dependent on the goodwill of Pretoria, rather as Zimbabwe and Mozambique can hardly escape the economic dominance of the South African mining, agricultural and industrial giant.

The new regime in Windhoek will know what side its bread is buttered on, rather as the Mugabe Government in Zimbabwe has little choice but to be pragmatic and realistic in resolving not to allow ANC bases on its territory.

Obviously, a return to peace in SWA/Namibia is in South Africa's interests. This country cannot go on forever

squandering its precious young manpower and resources in unproductive and inflationary military activities beyond our borders. The game is not worth the candle, except, perhaps, in the eyes of those military chiefs who welcome the continued existence of the operational area as a proving ground for weapons and a training ground for troops.

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### Gain control

What are South Africa's real intentions? What has been the underlying purpose of the delay in implementing 435? At this point the questions raised in this column last week become relevant — and new questions arise.

Has South Africa been intent upon buying time for Savimbi and his UNITA guerillas to strengthen their position? Has UNITA now reached the stage where it can insist on a share in government and recognition of its control of

the southern provinces of Angola?

From the start the prime purpose of the Cuban presence in Angola has been to protect the MPLA regime in Luanda against the guerilla army of UNITA.

This has been so ever since independence when the MPLA beat UNITA in a civil war and, backed by the Soviet bloc, seized power. Savimbi remained in the field, fighting to gain control of the southern region, and looking to South Africa for support.

Will the new UNITA offensive advance or retard the chances of peace? If the MPLA is coming under strong military pressure from UNITA, how is this likely to induce them to part with the services of their Cuban protectors?

In the international media UNITA is seen as a surrogate for South Africa, as a bargaining card in South Africa's hand as the Namibian saga reaches it climax.

No one doubts that South Africa gives UNITA massive logistical and intelligence support.

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### Grave dangers

If a compromise is reached between the MPLA and Savimbi, then the Cubans could go home, presumably, and Angola could become a federal state with the southern provinces ruled by UNITA. Such an arrangement would suit Pretoria, presumably. Indeed this may well have been the South African objective all along.

But South Africans are kept in ignorance. It is much easier to manage such affairs without

the attention of an alert and informed public opinion. Bureaucrats and generals everywhere would much prefer a society with no independent media of information.

There are grave dangers in running a country in this authoritarian militarist fashion, keeping your own citizens in the dark.

In a country such as South Africa which must ultimately depend upon a citizen army for its defence, the government must have credibility and enjoy public confidence in its defence policy. Keeping people in the dark about critical issues of war and peace is folly.

Who is in the saddle, the militarists or the diplomatists? The months ahead will be crucial in deciding whether there is to be a diplomatic drive towards peace and stability in the sub-continent or renewed destabilization and militarism and a Southern African Vietnam.

# INTERNAL WING MAY BECOME MORE VISIBLE

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 2 Sep 83 p 6

[Article by Robert Weller]

[Text]

ONCE a year, Hendrik Witbooi puts on a cockaded top hat and leads a mock commando raid across the gravel plains of Gibeon, SWA/Namibia, to honour his legendary great-grandfather's rebellion against Germany.

In real life, Mr Witbooi leads a struggle to oust South Africa from the territory.

"My great-grandfather couldn't succeed because the Germans were able to divide us and rule. And that's exactly what we are fighting today," he said in a rare interview.

South Africa also "divides and rules" by setting up regional governments on racial and ethnic lines, claiming this brings democracy to the 11 groups, while the whites retain the best schools, farms and hospitals, he added.

Mr Witbooi, a pastor in the Gibeon African Methodist Episcopal Church, principal of a Methodist school, and chief of the Witbooi clan of the Nama tribe, was named vice-president of Swapo in April.

He serves in the legal political wing of the party within the territory, not the external wing, which is waging the guerilla war from Angola.

He was chosen partly to show that Swapo is not dominated by Ovambo, the

country's biggest tribe and the founding base for the movement, and because of his considerable personal popularity.

No small part of that popularity is the fame of his great-grandfather, "Captain Hendrik Witbooi".

The elder Witbooi, who used Dutch commando tactics with some success against the Germans (who killed half his tribe and 75% of the Hereros) died in a battle on October 29, 1906.

The 500 or so Namas in Gibeon raise goats, sheep and an occasional chicken. A few families, their traditional bee-hive huts replaced with ramshackle corrugated iron shacks, push aside rocks to dig small gardens. Dust is always in the air.

Asked why the Witboois settled here, Mr Witbooi said, "My father said he was always wondering that, too." The answer seems to be that there was nowhere else to go.

Although he is vice-president of Swapo, Mr Witbooi says he is a member of the "internal wing", which seeks political support within the territory but takes no part in the war. Involvement in the war would mean certain arrest.

Swapo closed its internal offices in 1980 after numerous detentions. Mr Witbooi

was held for more than two months in 1978. The party can't hold meetings because its members refuse to sign a pledge disavowing the guerilla war.

But Mr Witbooi met Swapo president Sam Nujoma last month in Botswana, and the internal party has decided to become more visible as UN-sponsored independence negotiations drag on.

Mr Witbooi, 40 and the father of four children, says he only joined Swapo when nobody in the Government would listen to him. He had been principal at the public school but after joining Swapo, he says he was ordered transferred in 1977, and quit rather than move 200 kilometres away.

With the support of parents and church and other aid groups in Germany and Denmark, Mr Witbooi built a new school, the African

Methodist Episcopal School, which opened in 1980. Almost 500 pupils, the majority of Gibeon's children, attend along with students from other ethnic groups who reject Government education based on ethnic lines.

Among the 23 teachers who hold double sessions in eight classrooms are two Swapo members recently released from Robben Island prison. — Sapa-AP



# NEW LAW TO SAVE 'MILLIONS OF RANDS'

Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Text]

**A NEW basis for municipal law that will affect the day-to-day lives of Namibia's town and city dwellers, was given the go-ahead by the Windhoek City Council last night.**

The aim of the system is to decriminalise municipal law enforcement and save "millions of rands" by partly side-stepping the courts.

The City Council ratified the Management Committee's approval of the new concept, and ordered that the matter be placed before the next congress of the SWA Municipal Association.

If approved, the concept will go to the Central Government for drafting into legislation.

All Heads of departments and the Windhoek Municipality's legal adviser have backed the idea.

The "new legal approach for municipal authorities" was drafted by Windhoek's Town Clerk, Mr Attie Arnold.

The motion for adopting the idea in principle was motivated by acting Chairman of the Management Committee, Mr Guenther Kaschik.

The proposed legal system "may appear to be revolutionary."

But it has been applied in principle for many thousands of years in the East, Mr Kaschik said.

Mr Arnold formulated the concept for local use following a visit to Taiwan over a year ago.

The approach suggested is simple, Mr Kaschik said.

"Instead of obtaining a criminal conviction against everyone who transgresses (municipal laws) and building up a huge machine to handle accusations, Police action, summonses, court procedures and perhaps gaols, all that happens is that the transgressor loses his right to perform the (municipal) function concerned."

The right may be restored if the authority is satisfied that the wrongs have been righted and are not likely to occur again, he added.

The idea is to transform municipal law enforcement into a preventative system.

Mr Kaschik pointed out that the Municipality already uses this approach with regard to water and electricity supply.

When a consumer contravenes the regulations he may be taken to court, but mostly his supply is cut off and restored again when the default is rectified.

"And, of course, the defaulter is not turned into a criminal, nor is the

procedure elaborate or expensive."

The same legal mechanism could be applied in many other areas of municipal jurisdiction.

These include the keeping of pets in urban areas, traffic regulations, trading licences, noise pollution, building contractors' activities, and "to many other areas of administration."

In the case of keeping dogs for example, Mr Kaschik explained that permits for the keeping of these pets would be issued by the Municipality.

Any infringement by the owner of the conditions attached to the right to keep dogs, would cause the permit to be withdrawn.

"The only illegal action would be to keep a dog without a permit. All the other disciplinary measures will be administrative," Mr Kaschik explained.

"This approach to another basis of control over people in an urban environment can save millions of rands," he added.

In his memorandum, Mr Arnold acknowledged the danger that municipal residents could be exposed to "arbitrary and

bureaucratic steps" by the local authorities.

Provision would have to be made for appeals, with the Town Councils acting as arbitrators between members of the public and local officials meting out the punishment.

The Court would then be cut out at this early stage in applying discipline, while access to the courts afterward would remain open.

"The proposed approach must clearly be seen to be in the public interest.

"And care must be taken that there is not the slightest suspicion it was being implemented only to enable the tail (municipality) to swing the dog. (the community)," cautioned Mr Arnold.

The system was successful in Taiwan, and held several additional advantages.

These were:

- A lighter administrative load on law enforcement;
- A closer relationship between the Municipality and urban residents; and
- A closer scrutiny by the public of the Municipality as an executive organ, Mr Arnold said.

BOESAK CRITICISM OF REAGAN POLICY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 30 Aug 83 p 12

/Editorial: "A Question for Dr Boesak"

/Text/ In April, Dr Allan Boesak attacked the Reagan administration for its policy of constructive involvement toward South Africa. He said that this policy has not succeeded in making the South African Government move away from apartheid and that it has delayed the attainment of independence by South-West Africa.

The president of the World Federation of Reformed Churches is a man, who, so it seems, likes to become more and more acrid with the passing of time. Thus, over the weekend he said pointblank that America has betrayed the black people of South Africa with its support of South Africa. It is possible that Dr Boesak, who was introduced to the crowd of nearly 500,000 at the Lincoln Memorial as "a freedom fighter from Azania," was inflamed by the momentary excitement of stabbing his country of birth in the back and identifying with the Negroes of America in the true "hot gospel" idiom.

However, we do not believe that this is the case.

Dr Boesak's appearance in America is completely in line with his more and more active accession into South African politics. He asked that all rights must immediately be granted to blacks in South Africa. Simply not so.

DIE TRANSVALER has previously warned that Dr Boesak is actively encouraging the process of polarization between black and white in South Africa. And polarization is precisely the one thing that all responsible whites and blacks want to avoid, because ultimately only the Soviet Union will profit from it.

But there is another point that cannot simply be overlooked. Dr Boesak is also a leading member of the NG /Dutch Reformed/ Missionary Church. The question arises more and more often concerning the extent to which his views are still in keeping with the articles of faith of the Dutch Reformed Church. Indeed, it is certainly a warped view to identify only the "oppressed" with the children of God and the true church.

Perhaps the time has come to ask Dr Boesak whether he still endorses these articles of faith.

12271

CSO: 3401/30

## SOUTH AFRICA

### SA UNDERCOVER MEN TO INVESTIGATE WEST GERMAN DUO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 83 p 8

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

**SOUTH** African counter intelligence will automatically investigate the background of Mr Richard Mueller, the wealthy West German industrialist, because of allegations he has been involved in selling Western military technology to the Eastern Bloc.

Mr Mueller is now living on a Cape wine estate.

Security sources said yesterday the activities of Mr Mueller since his arrival in South Africa would

be thoroughly examined by counter intelligence in the light of his reported background — and particularly if there were any indications from Western intelligence sources he was wanted for questioning for selling Western military technology to Eastern Bloc countries.

Although it is never officially acknowledged, South African intelligence agencies maintain ties with other services throughout the Western world as well as certain other states.

In this particular case it has been alleged in reports that Mr Mueller and a partner, Mr Volker Nast, are the subjects of a West German probe because of alleged computer deals involving East Germany.

According to the reports the computers involved have both a military and a civilian application.

The Federal Prosecutor-General of Karlsruhe in West Germany has, according to reports, confirmed a probe against both men. The investigation is reported to concern five truckloads of strategic computers that crossed the East German border last year.

Mr Mueller, a wealthy industrialist, is at present on a trip to London. He moved onto the historic R2-million wine estate, Buitenverwachting, in the

Constantia Valley near Cape Town, 10 months ago.

Mr Nast was also reported to be living in the Cape Town area.

Both men were reported to have run foul of the United States government after allegedly breaking the US Export Administration Act.

Their American partners were convicted, but Mueller and Nast fled to West Germany, where the law prevented their extradition.

The two men were also reported to have been named at US Senate hearings involving the alleged illegal sale of Western electronics to the Soviet Union--of a type said to have a military application.

Nast, who was also reported to have settled in Cape Town, was reported to have been indicted for attempting to export a sophisticated micro-receiver capable of eavesdropping on military satellites--or even America's presidential aircraft.

CSO: 3400/90



SOUTH AFRICA

GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST ACCUSED OF ESPIONAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Bert van Hees]

[Text] Cape Town.--The shocked blonde, blue-eyed wife of wealthy German industrialist, Mr Richard Mueller, who has been pouring money into a dream wine farm in Constantia in the Cape, will separate from her husband if allegations that he has been involved in espionage prove to be true.

Mr Mueller is one of two German businessmen being investigated by West German authorities in connection with strategic computers allegedly sent to East Germany.

The other man is a Mr Volker Nast. Both are said to have been involved in a number of previous cases of high technology dealings with East Germany.

Although the Mueller couple have been married for 11 years--they settled into their R200-million historic estate, Buitenverwachting, in the Constantia Valley in Cape Town only ten months ago--they are "strangers to each other", Mr Mueller's wife, Sieglinde, said in an interview with THE CITIZEN yesterday.

"I know nothing of his business activities."

According to reports this weekend, the public prosecutor in the North German city of Lubeck said the local investigation centred on five shipments of strategic computers which crossed the East German border by truck last year.

This was confirmed by the Federal Prosecutor-General in Karlsruhe.

Yesterday, Mrs Mueller said: "We have three children--an adopted son of 17, my own son of 16 from a previous marriage, and a 10-year-old daughter from our present marriage.

"I do not and cannot believe that my husband has been involved in espionage activities, but if he has, I will have to consider the children and separate from him," she said.

Mrs Mueller said during the weekend she had tried unsuccessfully to contact her husband, who was on an overseas business trip and was to return on October 20. She said he had telephoned her last week "and I can only hope that he will phone me again soon because for me this is a very strange situation in which to be in a foreign country."

She regarded the connotations of reports in weekend papers about her husband's alleged espionage activities as "seriously damaging our reputation--especially that of our children," she said.

Mrs Mueller said communication with her husband had always been a problem.

"He has a 19th century attitude and believes that a woman should be at home with her children, and not involve herself in her husband's business. If I were to bury him tomorrow, I will stand at his grave and say to myself: "A stranger has passed away," she said. [as published]

Mr Mueller and Mr Nast were indicted by a Federal Court in San Francisco in 1976 for alleged violations of the American Export Administration Act. American participants in the deal were convicted, but Mr Mueller and Mr Nast allegedly fled to Germany.

West Germany prohibits the extradition of its own nationals so they were able to avoid prosecution and continue their business in Germany.

Their names also played a prominent role in US Senate hearings on the illicit sale of Western Electronics to the Soviet Union.

At the hearings, held last year, experts from the American defence and intelligence organisations testified that technology sales to the Eastern Bloc were used almost exclusively in their armaments programme and constituted a serious threat to the security of the Western alliance.

Managers and employees of a small company, Gerland Orgelwerke, claimed Mr Mueller had taken advantage of their financial distress to gain control of the company.

The young Gerland entrepreneurs, who made electronic organs for home use, said they had looked on helplessly as Mr Mueller and Mr Nast began misusing their company to divert high technology to the Eastern Bloc.

They described late-night meetings with trucks from Hungary picking up the computers. The accompanying freight documents, they said, claiming the trucks contained office furniture and air-conditioning units, had been falsified.

The programme also shows architectural drawings of an entire computer complex, said to be near Moscow, which Mr Mueller was allegedly equipping with electronics gear.

Mr Klaus Krakat, a Western expert on electronics, is said to have examined dozens of documents involved in the Lubeck case and reported in the broadcast that it was a major order of large quantities of electronics.

Although the computers could be used in civilian areas, Mr Krakat said they were also suitable for military purposes.

Mr Mueller and Mr Nast both come from Hamburg, but suddenly moved with their families to South Africa last December.

CSO: 3400/90

## BIG LEAP IN KRUGERRAND SALES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 83 p 23

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

**WORLD-WIDE** Krugerrand sales for September totalled 274 516 ounces, which is considerably up on the August total of 107 952 ounces — but nowhere near some of the year's best monthly totals.

The total, announced yesterday by the Chamber of Mines marketing arm Intergold, fits in with the subdued pattern of July and August sales when the totals were 117 758 ounces and 107 952 ounces respectively.

During these three months, the bullion price appeared stuck between a band of \$400 to \$430 an ounce.

Commented a Krugerrand analyst: "What is not good for Krugerrand sales is a gold price which is relatively static with major traders moving in and out of the market all the time.

"This does not attract broadly based investment in the coins."

In fact, it appears from past experience that only when the bullion price is moving — either way — is there an appreciable change in sales with profit-taking and for investment with a view to capital gains.

Intergold pointed out yesterday that the September figure was more than 11 times higher than the 20 198 ounces recorded for September, 1982.

But as an Intergold spokesman said: "September last year was dreadful — one of the worst months we have had for years: so compared with that last month's total was excellent."

Sales in September last year in fact marked a 30-month-low as investors disboarded their coins en masse to take advantage of the strong gold price ruling at the time.

Intergold says that sales for 1983 so far total 2 546 748 ounces, which compares favourably with the 2 073 240 ounces sold in the previous corresponding period.

The running total means that Intergold is now within 20 000 ounces of the 2 565 800 ounces sold in the whole of 1982 and also that the hoped-for Intergold 1983 total of 3.2-million ounces looks set to be met.

Assistant coins manager of Intergold Stephen Goodridge yesterday attributed the increase in September on the previous month to an expectation among investors that the bullion price was shortly due to "break up" after the attenuated hovering around the \$400 an ounce mark.

The \$400 level was seen as a strong baseline and investors thought that bullion was a fairly good investment at that price, he added.

Mr Goodridge said that early figures for the current month suggested that the impetus behind the increase in September sales had not disappeared and a similar figure for October might occur.

Distributors' orders last month apparently showed a general rise throughout the world.

With average bullion prices 21.4 percent higher than last year in the first nine months of 1983, Intergold said Krugerrand sales revenue this year could approach or exceed the record of R1.5-billion set in 1980.

1983	Krugerrand sales
Jan	473 586 ounces
Feb	256 359 ounces
Mar	682 234 ounces
April	132 915 ounces
May	173 849 ounces
June	487 579 ounces
July	117 758 ounces
Aug	107 952 ounces
Sept	274 516 ounces

## SOUTH AFRICA

### THREE MORE HELD IN PLATINUM PROBE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Police investigations into last year's R13-million platinum theft from Rustenburg Platinum Holdings' Wadeville Refinery in Germiston took a dramatic turn when three white men were arrested by gold and diamond squad detectives on Monday.

The head of the gold and diamond unit, Brig Frans Erasmus said yesterday that two men were arrested in Johannesburg while the other was taken into custody in Germiston.

Two will appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today on charges of receiving stolen property and contravening exchange control regulations.

The third will face the same charges in the Germiston Magistrate's court tomorrow.

Investigations have established that the value of platinum sold in Geneva between March and October last year was approximately R500 000, but the total amount has not been ascertained yet, a police spokesman said.

The third man is suspected of being involved in two sales in Geneva of platinum worth about R25 000.

When the theft was uncovered in September last year a reward of R500 000, the biggest in South African history, was offered for information which could lead to the culprits.

In November two Black security guards were convicted in the Germiston Regional Court in connection with platinum stolen from the refinery.

In December, Mr Peter Steven Copko (32), an Australian citizen with business-interests in South Africa was arrested for allegedly shipping part of the platinum worth R13-million reported missing.

After a court battle, Mr Copko was released on R100 000 bail.

CSO: 3400/97



## SA METAL INDUSTRIES BATTLING ECONOMIC DOWNTURN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 83 p 25

[Text]

South Africa's metal industries are experiencing the worst downturn since the early 1930's, said Mr J W Nelson, president of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa), in his address to the organisation's 40th annual general meeting yesterday.

He isolated various factors contributing to the industry's crisis, including continued economic stagnation of the industry's overseas trading partners, a fall in the gold price, the drought, and the high interest rates necessitated by South Africa's balance of payments.

These had caused a 30 percent decline in the production rate of the major iron and steel industries since the mid-year peak of 1981.

The foundry industry, he said, "underscores this severe reversal in our activities and total foundry

output of 546 000 tons in 1982 was the lowest recorded in the past 10 years."

Seifsa welcomed "the determination now being displayed by Government and the monetary authorities to reduce the rate of inflation to an acceptable level," he continued, but stressed that secondary industry would be unable to develop "if inflation is not brought more in line with that of our major trading partners."

The policy of restraint imposed to curtail inflation had negative social repercussions in the form of reduced employee earnings and escalating unemployment, Mr Nelson said.

Despite major efforts to reduce retrenchments by eliminating overtime and working short time, employment in the metal industries for the period November 1981 to May 1983 declined by some 70 000 employees, or just

over 15 percent of the industry's workforce.

Seifsa had therefore requested a reassessment of the unemployment insurance fund, because of the likelihood of continuing recession, he said.

He expressed Seifsa's concern at the pressures on Government to move away from "its long-held policy of promoting secondary industry in South Africa through moderate and selective tariff protection and export promotion aids.

"Seifsa believes that, because of secondary industry's potential for growth, it is essential for government to continue with its policy," he said.

The Seifsa group constituted a major sector of the South African economy, he said, and although its gross output had declined sharply since the 1981 peak, it continued to exceed R10 000-million, "a third of the total manufacturing output in South Africa.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE WORKERS END STRIKE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] About 300 workers at Colgate Palmolive in Boksburg, members of a Fosatu-affiliate, the Chemical Workers Industrial Union, who earlier staged a work stoppage in protest against the attitude of a manager, yesterday returned to work.

This was confirmed by the SOWETAN by both the union's branch secretary, Mr Chris Bonner and the company's spokesman following an agreement that the workers' grievances be investigated.

In a statement the union says the workers have been unhappy with the manager for several months claiming that he gave out indiscriminate warnings, especially if he lost an issue taken up by shop stewards; he treated workers as if they were in jail; he sneaked up on workers, even arriving in the middle of the night to check on night shift workers; he avoided dealing with the shop stewards; he promoted "baaskap" by calling the foreman "baas."

The work stoppage was sparked-off by a series of incidents last week when the manager concerned gave out an unfair warning, he dismissed a worker without giving him a hearing and refusing to discuss the issues with shop stewards.

The workers have demanded that the manager be removed from the department while the investigations were taking place, according to the statement.

A spokesman for the company confirmed that the workers grievances were being investigated and the workers had agreed to resume work. [as published]

CSO: 3400/90

## WIDESPREAD RAINS BRING LITTLE RELIEF TO FARMERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 83 p 3

[Text]

**WIDESPREAD** rains have brought virtually no relief to farmers and thousands fear they may not be able to start spring cultivation in time to ensure a profitable harvest.

Spokesmen from four agricultural unions said yesterday the recent rains did not indicate a possible break in the drought.

In the Transvaal there has been no change in the general state of the drought, and farmers claim they did not benefit at all from the rains.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Agricultural Union said at least 100 mm of rain was needed to enable farmers to plant crops this year.

An average of 20mm of rain had fallen in the drought-stricken Transvaal, and if another 100mm did not fall before the end of next month, farmers would not be able to cultivate their land.

The spokesman said the rain had fallen about two weeks too early and too little rain had fallen to increase underground water supplies.

Grazing was still critical and, according to the spokesman, there was virtually none left for cattle.

Little relief had been experienced in the Eastern Cape, where most rain fell in the coastal areas.

A spokesman for the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union said more rain was required immediately, especially in the interior.

The severe drought in this area was still persistent, and the slight relief experienced by farmers did not better harvest prospects.

In Natal, however, rains were "generous" and it was likely farmers could go ahead with spring cultivation activities.

A spokesman for the Natal Agricultural Union said the agricultural sector had been assisted "magnificently" by the widespread rains.

He added, however, that "all could be undone" by one week's hot weather and berg wind conditions.

There was no run-off "to speak of", and the country was so arid that the widespread rains did not increase underground water supplies.

The urban drought in Natal continues, and the widespread rains had not eliminated the need for drastic long term measures to save water. Although more than 115 mm of rain fell in Durban, stringent water measures cannot be eased at this stage.

In the Free State, 70 percent of the maize harvest had already been almost totally destroyed by the drought.

Good rain, however, fell in most parts of this province and farmers are hopeful the remaining 30 percent could now be saved.

Reports of hail damage in the Free State were also received. In the Senekal area one farmer lost 300 newly shorn sheep. It is believed they died of exposure.

FCI TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Oct 83 p 7

[Text]

THE Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) will continue its discussions with the Government on the future of the urban black workforce in South Africa, a report says.

The chamber's executive director, Dr Johan van Zyl, in his annual report, says they had requested the Government to give "serious consideration to the black workers" and to "indicate its intention to do so in the preamble of the constitution."

"Unfortunately this request was not complied with by the government," Mr van Zyl continued.

In order to maintain the benefits to be derived from the reform process of the Prime Minister it is necessary to plan for the orderly development of a broad future social policy for industrialised workers of all race groups.

In particular it is vitally important that the black worker be absorbed into South Africa's economic system and that he be permitted to realise his political expectations.

"This is essential if South Africa is to have a satisfied and efficient work force as a precondition for the prevention of unrest and for the maintenance of stable industrial relations.

"The FCI has generally supported the process of reform initiated by the Prime Minister, but has continuously spelt out the threshold conditions which it believes are necessary to achieve political and social stability in the country.

"The chamber will continue to take part in the national debate on these issues. It has also expressed concern at the trend towards polarisation and confrontation in southern Africa. It believes that in the long run it is in South Africa's interest that it be surrounded by prosperous and politically stable neighbours," Mr van Zyl said.

CHURCHMEN OPPOSING REFERENDUM HIT

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 6 Sep 83 p 8

/Editorial: "Unhappy"/

/Text/ In its eagerness to try to demonstrate that it has strongholds everywhere, the far rightist movement has now attempted to muster opposition to the Draft Constitution within the three Afrikaner sister churches as well. It has managed to accomplish this with the declaration by 193 clergymen--but it is one of unhappiest episodes so far in the white political disturbances.

Thus far, most clergymen have chosen not to broadcast their partisan-political views from the rooftops because they wanted in fact to play a conciliatory role in the midst of division. With their Pretoria declaration, however, the conservative clergymen have moved completely into the partisan-political arena and have presented themselves as a pressure group. On political grounds alone, misrepresentations, wild deductions and irresponsible standpoints in their declaration can be pointed out.

From a Christian-religious point of view as well, they are making no real contribution to the study of South Africa's political problems. On the contrary, there is with them a sort of pious superiority in which they attempt to appropriate the Bible for their own view of Afrikaner defensibility and national sovereignty. The impression exists that they have complete justice on their side, while other true believers are presumably guilty of immorality.

With this foolish action, all the partisan-political divisions are being carried into church, and congregations can be torn apart by quarreling clergymen and parishioners. What will then become of the strong Church of Christ which must serve as a cornerstone of the new government? Hopefully there will be no further forming of groups to try to outdo these 193, because the potential damage is already enough.

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## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **REFERENDUM MAY SHOCK NATS, SAYS PROFESSOR KLEYNHANS**

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] The small number of special votes taken up so far for the November 2 referendum--the latest figure was just over 1 500--does not auger well for the NP, Prof Willem Kleynhans, political analyst of Unisa said yesterday.

Prof Kleynhans said in an interview over 150 000 postal votes were taken up in advance of the 1960 referendum on a Republic, of more than 100 000 went to the NP.

In 1960 the NP used its party machine full-out to canvass support for the referendum. And it paid off, he said.

Prof Kleynhans said the NP's decision not to fight the referendum on a party political basis, using its organisation as if it was a general election, but using a private advertising company instead, could lead to a great shock for the Nats on referendum day.

The NP had nothing to go on in this referendum as to who would vote for its standpoint, and would--as in the United States--have to wait for the outcome of the referendum to see how many people supported its Yes-standpoint.

Public meetings by NP speakers--excluding the Prime Minister and Mr Pik Botha--were, according to newspaper reports, generally poorly attended.

Statistics of the 1981 general election showed that present NP referendum rallies were attended very poorly by comparison.

PFP meetings and NRP meetings were also not drawing the crowds. The only exception was CP meetings, which were fairly well attended, he said.

Prof Kleynhans said the NP should never have decided against the use of its powerful party machine in this referendum. If it had used it instead of using "useless advertisements" it would have had better control over the electorate.

It was impossible to put pressure on the electorate via advertisements to vote for a constitution riddled with controversy.

While the Nats' party machine would have been capable of ensuring the necessary support for the NP, advertisements and "one-sided" media reports simply could not build up the necessary enthusiasm, Prof Kleynhans said.

He said the lowest ever percentage poll in South Africa was experienced in 1910, when only 37 percent of the population cast votes.

He did not expect such a low poll in the referendum, but the percentage could still "be a shock to everyone".

Prof Kleynhans said the Government had obviously expected to pull through in the referendum with the support of English voters.

But with leading personalities such as Mr Harry Oppenheimer voting against the Government, so much confusion was being created that it would be difficult for the NP count on the majority of English votes, he said.

Prof Kleynhans added he had information that more than 50 percent of NRP supporters would not be backing their leaders for a Yes-vote.

He said while many NRP supporters in the country would rather support the HNP view, many NRP members from urban areas would also traditionally vote against the NP or the NP Governments' view.

CSO: 3400/97

## SOUTH AFRICA

### OPPENHEIMER'S OPPOSITION TO REFORMS SEEN INFLUENCING OTHERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Mr O's 'No'"]

[Text] We doubt that business leaders generally will have any great influence on the outcome of the referendum.

For most people, whether to vote "Yes" or "No" is a matter of political principle, or racial conditioning, or party allegiance, or gut reaction.

A feeling for change, while maintaining White control, or for a better deal involving Blacks, or for White sovereignty, untouched, or White baasskap.

Businessmen can only talk for themselves (they are at pains to make it clear that they do not speak for their companies, and quite rightly so, since their shareholders have political convictions of their own).

However, they are opinion-makers as well as business leaders.

And some of them are contributors to party funds as well as to the National Party's mammoth advertising campaign.

On the "Yes" side, there are businessmen who have started a Reform Fund to pay for advertisements of their own calling for a "Yes" vote and to help with the arrangements for "Yes" voters to get to the polls on referendum day.

Another group has approached leading businessmen, trade unionists and religious leaders to sign an advertisement calling for a "Yes" vote.

The PFP and the Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale Parties have not had similar support.

However, the one businessman who does carry real clout politically is Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the former chairman of Anglo American, who is still chairman of De Beers.

Mr Oppenheimer, a former MP and a founder of the Prog party, is its chief financial backer.

He has said so many nice things about Mr P W Botha's reform moves in the past few months that it was generally assumed he would vote "Yes".

The PFP leadership had gloomily watched top businessmen declare, albeit privately, that although they remained Progs, they would vote "Yes", not because they liked the constitution but because they wanted to see a start made with reform.

With the PFP in some disarray, a declaration by Mr Oppenheimer that he supported the constitution would have been a tremendous blow to ProgFed morale, which is already low.

Instead, to the relief of the PFP, he has issued a declaration that he intends to vote "No".

Perhaps Mr Oppenheimer has been startled by the vehement opposition to the constitution expressed by Black leaders, especially Chief Gatsha Buthelezi (Mr Oppenheimer personally sat on the Buthelezi Commission which considered constitutional development, starting with KwaZulu/Natal).

Mr Oppenheimer says the Government's proposal that Coloured and Indian people be represented in Parliament is an important step forward in National Party thinking, and has caused a split in the party, which illustrates the Prime Minister's courage and the importance he attaches to constitutional change.

"He has, however, found it necessary to structure this reform in a way which entrenches the power of the White majority party. While the Coloureds and Indians are to be represented in Parliament, White majority power (in Parliament) is, in the last resort, to be retained as strongly as ever."

More serious, in Mr Oppenheimer's view, is the failure of the Government to address itself to the question of political rights for the millions of urban and rural Blacks.

While the proposals are a courageous step forward for the NP, he is afraid that if they are adopted in their present form they will prove a serious step backward.

It is "with regret certainly, but with no doubt in my mind, that I have decided to vote 'No'".

We can expect that Mr Oppenheimer's declaration will revitalise the PFP and win over to the "No" side many wavering ProgFeds.

CSO: 3400/97

AZAPO TO STEP UP ELECTION RESISTANCE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Zwelakhe Sisulu]

[Text]

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), is going to intensify its campaign against the elections to be held under the Black Local Authorities Act in November.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, said the decision to intensify the campaign was taken at a national council meeting in Cape Town at the weekend.

"All our branches pledged themselves to continue the campaign against all forms of sham elections," Mr Mkhabela said.

The council meeting was attended by 150 delegates from the organisation's nine regions.

The meeting also decided that Azapo would not involve itself in the forthcoming referendum on the constitutional proposals.

"Azapo has no mandate to meddle in white racist elections or referendums. To advise or canvass white support is an absurdity and a futile exercise," said Mr Mkhabela.

Referring to educational aid given by the United States to black South African students studying in the United States, Mr Mkhabela said his organisation would consider rejecting the aid.

CONCERN

Azapo's stance on the matter follows a report

given by the president of the organisation, Mr Lybon Mabasa, who recently returned from an overseas tour.

"In the report our president expressed concern at the manner in which black students from South Africa were distributed in American universities.

"Students were isolated from one another in a process that will produce irrelevant and westernised academics."

Regarding relations with the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mr Mkhabela said that Azapo welcomed consultation with all organisations of the oppressed and exploited.

CSO: 3400/97



RECONSTITUTED NATIONAL PARTY SEEN AS STABILIZING

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 24 Aug 83 p 6

/Editorial: "Confusion"/

/Text/ The confusion in white politics is probably one of the outstanding characteristics of the present decisive moment, and it is fitting that the HNP /Reconstituted National Party/ leader referred to this at length in his most recent speech at a party gathering in the Free State.

The security and stability which dominated our politics during the 1960's were almost entirely wiped out in the following decade by a NP /National Party/ that has become increasingly estranged from its foundations and more and more has begun to make use of the terminology of Afrikanerdom's traditional enemy, liberalism.

Although the NP has done its best to try to maintain its power base among Afrikaners through massive deception and the building of cults around leaders, it could not succeed in this in the long run. The result is the present situation, unparalleled since the 1940's, of the political scattering under which the Afrikaner toils.

In the midst of this uncertainty, the HNP is the only party that assures stability and security for the white person. This party has the same foundation as that of its legitimate predecessors, the party of General Hertzog, Dr Malan, Mr Strijdom and Dr Verwoerd, and thus must serve as a gathering place for all whites who refuse to let themselves be kicked over the political abyss.

Some disenchanted NP supporters who have left that party during the past few years have joined the KP /Conservative Party/, clearly in a hasty attempt to get rid of the present government. In this process there is quite clearly not enough reflection on what the NP should be replaced with, and apparently it is merely argued that Mr P. W. Botha must be thrown out of office at any price and as quickly as possible.

However, it is of the highest priority that the government not only be defeated--this much is inevitable--but that it be replaced by a government that has at its disposal the necessary insight and firmness of principle to handle the crises of the future as well.

The question can be raised, and with good reason, of whether the KP leadership, judging from history, is equipped to such an extent that it can stand the test. Their record from the last few years has been the epitome of double talk, political opportunism and a glaring lack of insight into the demands of the times.

In the past, the majority of the South African electorate has on occasion made a wrong judgment which required years of struggle to repair. Time will perhaps never again be granted us, and for this reason right decisions are now of the utmost importance.

12271

CSO: 3401/30

## HUDDLESTON VOWS TO FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Oct 83 p 2

[Text]

LONDON — It all seems such a very, very long time ago.

Mr J G Strijdom, the "Lion of the North", was Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd was his Minister of Native Affairs, Chief Albert Luthuli was a vocal general secretary of the African National Congress.

Apartheid was in its infancy — and one of its most intense opponents was a young Anglican priest with a gaunt face and close-cropped hair, Father Trevor Huddleston.

A great deal has changed since then, but the flame of Trevor Huddleston's opposition burns as fiercely today as it burned after he first felt the full impact of the South African system as a young man in Sophiatown 40 years ago.

He watched as the Nationalists forged their policy of apartheid.

He fought them then and he fights them today

as president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain.

Sitting at a table in the Royal Commonwealth Society's premises within a stone's throw of the South African embassy at Trafalgar Square, he said in a recent interview: "If anything, my opposition to apartheid has become more intense because I am getting older and more impatient."

He was sent to South Africa by the Anglican Church's Community of the Resurrection in 1943 to look after the Anglican parishes in the townships surrounding Johannesburg.

"I was just 30-years-old..."

In 1945 he wrote an article for The Star, Johannesburg, comparing many of the children he saw in the townships to the children of the Belsen concentration camp — and immediately the United Party government's special

branch began to pay attention to Father Trevor Huddleston.

He watched the Nationalists come into power in 1948 and together with the African National Congress, he became deeply involved in the fight against their legislation: The Suppression of Communism Act, the Mixed Marriages Act, the Immorality Act, the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Education Act.

It was his opposition to the Bantu Education Act and his disagreement on this issue with the then archbishop of Cape Town, the Very Reverend Geoffrey Clayton, that contributed to the Community of the Resurrection's decision to withdraw him from South Africa in 1956.

He returned to England and found himself inundated with invitations to address meetings on South Africa.

Together with Canon John Collins and the Reverend Michael Scott, Father Huddleston spearheaded the British campaign against apartheid — leading to the founding of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in 1959.

Has apartheid changed?

"Yes it has... for the worse. I want to say that clearly and unequivocally.

"I say that because the basis for apartheid is not racial discrimination but the institutionalisation of racial discrimination. This is what makes South Africa unique and that is why I feel committed to fighting apartheid until I am dead or until apartheid is dead, whichever comes first.

"The new constitution entrenches apartheid by excluding the blacks from any effective participation in their own country.

COLUMNIST DESCRIBES LIFE IN MOGOPA, TSETSE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by Aggrey Klaaste in "On the Line" column: "Tale of 2 Villages"]

[Text] Frequent detours into other people's writings by this scribe should not be mistaken for lack of originality of ideas. It just so happens that my wandering eye often lights on information that I believe needs to be shared.

The following snippet comes from Optima magazine and I must say the writing is in that elegant style that speaks of a solid bourgeois background. It has the authority of affluence — the writing that is — and I am not saying this disparagingly at all.

I rather leave it to you for your judgment. For those who might not know, Optima is published each quarter by the Anglo-American Corporation and De Beers group of companies. The blurb on the cover says the views expressed by contributors do not necessarily represent those of the publishers.

The article reads: "Rural South Africa has changed hardly at all during the past century. It is still a patchwork of isolated, introspective communities, mainly Afrikaans-speaking, often more than a few hundred strong. The atmosphere of these little towns is palpable, a brooding torpor, deep conservatism and a sense of Afrikanerdom as an imperilled people whose only salvation lies in uniting against the rest of the world. Their affairs revolve around grain sales, stock auctions, agricultural shows and the Dutch Reformed Church, their values and standards based more upon the divisive theology of the Old Testament than the universal charity of the New. From that ethic sprang the principle of apartheid; a torment for those in the church who recoil from the injustice and cruelty of that policy; yet a source of comfort for a people who neither see, nor seek, another home."

This is pretty hot stuff from one Struan Robertson who did this photographic essay called "Small Town, South Africa" in Optima. Let's see if we can, in our own timid fashion, emulate the man by writing about a black village that has in some strange fashion a special place in our hearts.

Let's also see if we can provide the other side of the coin by giving the story of the Bakwena ba Mogopa, a little tribe, that is being forced from its ancestral home by the draconian edict of governmental action.

Significantly enough Mogopa is tucked somewhere in the dusty armpit of an Afrikaans town called Ventersdorp in the western Transvaal.

My heart aches for the people of Mogopa, for if I remember well I once wrote about Mogopa's sister village, one Tsetse, which should by now be a strip of grey shrub and scrub growing timidly among the broken mud-huts which were once a village. Tsetse, needless to say, got the chop before Mogopa. The truth is Mogopa had it coming, for not only was it in the way of the political and ideological pursuits of megalomaniacs, it is also unfortunately situated smack on top of a diamond field.

Tsetse, like Mogopa was a place so miserable in general aspect that heaven alone knows what kind of miracle made people call this home, love this as home and be prepared to fight the might of the South African Government to protect their home.

I know Mogopa vaguely. My old man taught in those parts years ago and one of the more delightful memories I have was a story

he told us about the food or lack of it there. In his own ineffable way my dad said he once lived on eggs literally for months. He had eggs for breakfast, eggs for lunch and eggs for supper until the stuff poured out of his ears. My dad.

### HORROR

Another thing that still fires my imagination with something like horror, is this hole or pit they had in Tsetse where obstreperous dogs were thrown in alive. I can still hear the maniacal screaming of those poor creatures dumped into that hell-hole by these crazy villagers. But that, never mind your scorn, was home.

That is simply by way of enlivening the story of a farm. And for what it is worth I am here, as before, trying to reach your understanding of the tragic-comedy that happens to be the story of South Africa.

I will stay clear of the scholastic analysis that has been done and redone on the terrors of under-development, the homelands, urbanisation, what that did to the black peasantry, and that odious piece of legislation, the Land Act of 1913.

The tentacles of this invidious piece of apartheid madness stretch into the lives of people to this very day. They know about it in Mogopa; they felt its icy grip in Tsetse and millions of other blacks have felt its scourge.

The trouble with Mogopa is not that it is a black village in a so-called white area, but it has wealth stored under its belly — diamonds. Never mind that the blacks there regard the only white miner for years there with something like pitiable tolerance — like the man is a little mad. Never mind the fact that those Bakwenas have been languishing on that wealth, in a way resting on their laurels

without so much as lifting a finger: never mind the fact that Mogopa is perhaps the last place that anybody but a half-crazy Swanepoel, and all those villagers, would stay in. Mogopa has to go. So it has been decreed and so it shall be.

I've got this habit of losing sight of the major premise in my debate because of digression.

The burden of my argument is that, however humble these places are or used to be, they were homes to some people. People who worked the factories and other jobs in Johannesburg saved diligently so that they could put some money away to go home on holidays.

You should have seen the trains from Johannesburg to Ventersdorp in my day. You would have sworn to yourself these people were headed for the Bahamas or some such exotic place. You should have seen the excitement in their faces, whereas they were headed for a one-horse town and a village in the most ridiculously reduced circumstances imaginable. But for them that was — and is — home.

One really wonders when this madness on the part of Christians is going to stop. One wonders what the Afrikaans churches believe is happening inside the hearts of thousands when they are deprived of a place called home. One wonders if they know even faintly how soul searing, how helplessly impotent these people must feel when they are uprooted from loved homes.

But they must know! That's what the reason in me says. These Afrikaners whose life-style is described with such poignancy by Mr Robertson at the beginning of this piece, are made of flesh and blood.

There must be a place for compassion in their hearts. And if there is not, then it really does seem that life itself is not worth a damn.



LYBON MABASA HAS PASSPORT SEIZED BY POLICE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

**THE PRESIDENT** of Azapo, Mr Lybon Mbaso, who recently returned from an overseas trip, had his passport confiscated by police who visited him at his Soweto home last week.

This was reported to **The SOWETAN** by Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, Azapo's publicity secretary, who said Mr Mbaso was not given reasons for the confiscation of his passport.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria yesterday said the South African Police could not be expected to investigate and reply to all allegations which people reported to newspapers.

If Mr Mbaso had any cause for complaint, he must lay a formal complaint at a police station, the police spokesman said.

**BANNINGS**

Mr Mbaso's passport was taken about two weeks after he returned from Canada and Europe, where he had gone to publicise his or-

ganisation and what it was doing in South Africa.

Mr Mkhabela said the confiscation was part of the South African way of life which consists of bannings, imprisonments, censorship, restriction of movement and total disregard for human rights.

"This action shall be judged by blacks and all freedom-loving people in the most serious light. Azapo considers the act as part of the state's effort to harass, intimidate and liquidate the organisation and its leadership.

"The powers that be should note that it shall never quench our revolutionary fervour and a burning quest for national emancipation and an end to exploitation and oppression.

## SA ANTITERRORISM POLICY BEGINS TO PAY DIVIDENDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 83 p 2

[Text]

**DEFINITE** indications exist that the South African Government policy of warning neighbouring states to rid themselves of hostile subversive elements or face the possibility of retaliatory strikes is paying dividends.

The consensus of opinion in Pretoria is that had it not been for these moves by the Government, the number of terror and sabotage attacks could have been far higher than the present record level.

Justifying this claim is the fact that an increasing number of members of the ANC have in recent times faced charges of carrying arms or explosives in the countries harbouring them.

Particularly noteworthy have been actions taken by the Swaziland and Botswana governments, a firm indication that the two states, while not prepared to pay lip service to South Africa, have adopted a realistic attitude on the question — which is a big step along the road to normalisation of relations.

Lesotho, albeit reluctantly, has also begun to take action on the problem of ANC activities from within its territory

after a raid against ANC bases by the SA Defence Force in that territory and after calling in the United Nations.

Even Mozambique is reported to have put distance between the ANC activists and South Africa by removing them to Nampula in the far north of the country, although how many have been moved and the effectiveness of the move has yet to be gauged.

From the Government point of view the theory behind the whole strategy is to put distance between the Republic and active elements of the ANC indulging in terror and sabotage.

The South African viewpoint in this regard — as part of a set of principles for peaceful co-existence in the region — has been publicly stated and emphasised privately in discussions with its neighbours.

In the case of Lesotho, for example, a number of ANC activists are being removed from that country after a UN visit to assess the realities of the situation.

Because of the number of incursions from Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jona-

than's regime has already twice face stricter border controls aimed at curbing the number of insurgents entering South Africa, but which was having a marked effect on the smooth running of Lesotho's economy because of resultant delays.

Every country in the region is to a greater or lesser extent dependent on South Africa, particularly in relation to the transport of essential goods either for export or import.

This dependence is in a sense a two-edged sword because, for example, while South Africa plays a vital role in maintaining the Maputo rail link, Maputo as a port is of importance to South Africa.

### Exports

Equally certain is the fact that South African businessmen find markets in neighbouring states valuable to their export drives, while these countries derive benefit in return.

The whole system of regional co-operation, according to Pretoria, requires as one of the fundamental tenets not only a pact of non-aggression, but an undertaking not to

harbour elements hostile to neighbouring states.

South Africa is not alone beset by such problems. Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho are certainly not free of virulent movements which actively oppose the status quo in those countries.

It is perhaps significant to note that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in a Christmas message last year offered South Africa's neighbours not only non-aggression pacts, but bilateral agreements not to harbour elements hostile to the governments with which such pacts are reached.

There have been repeated allegations — denied by South Africa — that it is harbouring and training subversive elements operating in neighbouring territories to destabilise the region.

Whatever the merits of the suggestions, a number of South Africa's neighbours are beset with internal problems of their own, most particularly Lesotho, Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe.

One of the effects has been for these regional conflicts to spill over into neighbouring states. For

in as much as South Africa has conducted raids on Mozambique (twice) and Lesotho (once) to hit at ANC bases, so has the conflict in western Zimbabwe spilled over into Botswana.

Botswana and Swaziland, of South Africa's neighbours, have particu-

larly taken the lead in curbing attacks from their territories.

Although willing to accommodate genuine refugees, there has been a noticeably strict hand applied to persons carrying weapons of war. In the final analysis the South

African strategy in the region in so far as terrorism is concerned must be seen in the long term. Even if accords are reached with its neighbours, ANC strikes will not stop overnight.

But if these elements are removed from the

local scene, as has been happening in Lesotho recently, the ANC's lines of supply will become longer, making the possibility of concerted terrorist action more difficult and more expensive to achieve.

CSO: 3400/97

SOUTH AFRICA

TESTIMONY AT TRIAL OF AWB MEMBERS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Stephane Bothma]

[Text] The brother of the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, who is also a member of the organisation's main council, yesterday told the Pretoria Supreme Court how he, his brother and another accused had buried two trunks containing arms and ammunition after smearing it with grease to remove their fingerprints.

Mr Andries Terre'blanche yesterday testified in the trial in which his brother, Eugene Ney Terre'blanche, of Ventersdorp, Mr Jan Jurgens Groenewald, of Wonderboom South, Pretoria, Mr Dawid Frederik Botes, of Springs and Mr Jacob Daniel Viljoen, face charges of terrorism in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The men have pleaded not guilty to the charges and also pleaded not guilty to the alternative charges of illegal possession of arms, ammunition and explosives.

Mr Andries Terre'blanche yesterday told the court his brother and Mr Viljoen had met him on his farm outside Ventersdorp last year.

"My brother was very upset and Viljoen told me he had dangerous stuff with him which should be destroyed," the court heard.

According to Andries Terre'blanche, he had not asked what the dangerous stuff was, but Viljoen and he had taken two trunks to a mealie field on his farm where they had left it in the long grass.

"Eugene told me the trunks belonged to a Hollander, Mr Kees Moes," he said.

Andries Terre'blanche told the court his brother and Viljoen had arrived on the farm the following day and Eugene had started to dig a hole in the mealie field. According to Andries, he and Viljoen had opened the two trunks to see what the contents were.

"Viljoen told me we should smear the firearms and ammunition in the trunks with grease in order to protect it from rusting because it belonged to Kees Moes and maybe even to the State," Andries Terre'blanche testified.

According to him the grease had also been a way of preventing their finger prints showing on the arms and ammunition they touched.

After a few months, the court heard, Andries Terre'blanche had realised Kees Moes was not fetching his trunks from the farm.

"I then decided to dig the trunks up, but not my brother, Viljoen or I could find the spot where we had buried the trunks," he said.

The judge, Mr Justice H P van Dyk, remarked he found it very strange a farmer could not find something he had buried on his own farm only a few months before.

The State alleges the men had been in possession of four AK47 automatic rifles, 4 143 rounds of ammunition, a Makarov pistol, an Oerlikon Projectile, explosives and parts of fire-arms and more.

The men had allegedly also planned to bring about political and social change in the Republic and had planned acts of violence.

Mr S A Engelbrecht SC assisted by Mr Paul Fick, represented the State. Mr John Kriegler, assisted by Mr Jan Paul Barnard, appeared for the accused.

The trial continues.

CSO: 3400/97



## SOUTH AFRICA

### BLACK BOSSES ABUSE US, SAY PRETORIA WORKERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text] Scores of workers in business centres around the Pretoria townships have claimed they are subjected to exploitation by their black bosses who make them work up to 12 hours daily while paying them low wages.

Investigations by THE SOWETAN revealed that the workers were also refused leave and if they did go on leave they were not given leave pay.

Further investigations also revealed that about 98 percent of the workers were not registered at the labour bureau.

Employees at shops and filling stations in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville/Saulsville told THE SOWETAN they were afraid to go to town because their reference books were not in order, despite having worked for the same employer for periods of between two and five years.

A young man employed at a filling station in Atteridgeville for almost two years said he was not registered and earned R25 per week and had to work from 7 am to 8 pm daily, including Sundays. "We get no days off or leave. We do not even have time to have lunch. We just work until you feel like a non-person," said the worker who refused to have his name published for fear of reprisal.

The presidents of the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Mr Z Z Mashao, yesterday condemned the exploitation "in the strongest possible terms" and demanded "the redress of this inhuman practice".  
[as published]

Mr Mashao, who is also deputy-chairman of the local community council, appealed to all black businessmen to stop frustrating their own people and instead improve their working conditions.

Mr X, a labourer, told THE SOWETAN he was fired when he refused to go into hiding when inspectors from the Department of Manpower came to the business complex early this year. He had worked for about 10 months without being registered and earned R20 per week.

He added: "I was fired immediately after the inspector left. Because I was not registered I cannot claim anything from the Unemployment Insurance Fund. It is terrible to be subjected to these inhuman conditions by your brother."

Mr L J Grobler, the divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower, yesterday promised to launch an intensive investigation into labour mal-practices in the township. "We also appeal to workers to come forward and report to us so that we can help them," he said.

A labourer at a dry cleaning factory told THE SOWETAN he was assaulted for almost two days after he was accused of having stolen two pairs of trousers.

CSO: 3400/97

# BISHOP TUTU SLAMS LIBERTY LIFE FOR SACKING WORKERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

**SEVERAL** black organisations, including the South African Council of Churches, pledged solidarity with 90 sacked strikers of Liberty Life Insurance at a mass meeting held in Khotso House yesterday.

At the meeting called by the Insurance Assurance Workers' Union who is representing the workers, placards were displayed while over 200 people chanted freedom songs and made black power slogans.

The organisations include the SACC, the Soweto Committee of Ten, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), the United Democratic Front (UDF) and several trade union movements.

Addressing the meeting the SACC's general secretary, Bishop Desmond

Tutu, said that people including trade unionists, had been harassed, detained without trial, "died mysteriously in police detention" and gone into exile fighting for the "liberation struggle".

He urged the striking workers to remain united in their stance in fighting for their right to be reinstated by the company that claims to be multi-racial and yet practises discrimination.

He rejected management's contention that the workers were "political in their approach" and said it was difficult to differentiate or separate politics from trade unionism.

He said that the SACC would support every worker in his attempt to restore his human dignity and rights

even if the road ahead was a thorny one.

He reiterated the saying "there can be no struggle without casualties" and said that the workers should stand together in their struggle until they were victorious.

The president of the union, Mr Joe Seoka, said the workers had refused to accept that they had been fired because "they have not received letters of dismissal from the management."

In a later statement, Mr Seoka said that the union denied management's claims that workers were being intimidated and threatened with death.

"The whole witchhunt is an attempt by Liberty Life to call in the police to charge what they call activists. The truth of

the matter is that it is Liberty Life which is intimidating and threatening workers with death by calling in police with batons and guns," the statement says.

"We further reject management's claim that it will not rehire workers selectively. An employee who actually proposed the strike and did not meet the deadline set by management has now returned to work and was rehired."

Another speaker, Mr Kenneth Rachidi of Azapo, said that there was a cause for workers in the insurance assurance industry to unite and pledge solidarity with the Liberty Life workers.

Another meeting is to be held at the same venue on Saturday at 12 noon.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### ERAB POLICE BRUTALITY DEPLORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Bloody Brutal"]

[Text] No doubt, every right-thinking South African will be horrified by the actions of the officers of the East Rand Administration Board who attacked and beat up squatters, newsmen and priests this week.

That people who are supposed to be dealing with matters of "co-operation and development" should act in this fashion could only further demonstrate the lack of sensitivity to blacks that has so often been expressed.

That these same officials should consider themselves lord and master to the extent that they assaulted journalists who were simply doing their job, and confiscating cameras from our photographer probably because they thought those pictures would reveal too much, must be condemned in the strongest terms.

We did not create the situation of squatters in the first place. Government policies did that. We simply report on events, and if those officials act in a barbaric way--as indeed they did--then we will report without fear on their actions.

Not only that, but the chief of the Board's inspectors simply hung up on us when we inquired from him why our photographer's cameras had been taken. That would suggest that he condoned the actions of his men, and we hope that he will be taken to task and dealt with severely for his actions.

All reports indicate that the board officials turned up in the black township prepared to attack people indiscriminately. Indeed, the attacks on squatters were inhuman. One would have thought that being a squatter is in itself suffering enough, but it seems that we have not yet learnt that people do not prefer squatting--it is imposed on them.

If the East Rand Board still hopes to have the respect of the community it is supposed to serve, they must act ruthlessly to rid the board of the kind of people they sent out to Katlehong this week. We simply cannot afford to have them working with us, and it certainly cannot be in the board's

interest, or the interest of the black community, to have such people working for the board.



CSO: 3400/90



GERHARD TRIAL TO CONTINUE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 83 p 10

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Judge-President of the Cape, Mr Justice Munnik, ruled at the resumption of the Gerhardt treason trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday that the trial will continue to be held in camera.

The ruling was not opposed by the defence.

The judge then ordered members of the Press and the public to leave the court.

Commodore Dieter Felix Gerhardt, a former chief of the Simonstown naval dockyard, and his Swiss-born wife Ruth, are standing trial on charges of high treason because they allegedly spied for the Russians.

Defence counsel opened their case yesterday. The trial has run for 18 days in camera.

At the start of the trial, on September 5, Cdre Gerhardt, (47) and his 41-

year-old wife pleaded not guilty.

The State claims that Cdre Gerhardt owes allegiance to the State by virtue of being a South African citizen by birth.

It is also alleged that Mrs Gerhardt owes allegiance to the State because she became a resident of South Africa from June 1969 and became a citizen through naturalisation from January 1977.

The State alleges that between 1962 and January 20, 1983, Cdre Gerhardt and his wife respectively had unlawfully and with hostile intent against the State tried to overthrow or coerce the Government of the State, or to disturb or impair or endanger the security of the State, committed and or attempted to commit one or more acts of espionage.

The trial continues. — Sapa.

VAAL RESIDENTS FORM CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] More than 1000 emotion charged Vaal residents at the weekend formed a civic association and said they would not vote for apartheid institutions such as the community council.

At the meeting organised by the Vaal Action Committee which was addressed by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, and Mr Curtis Nkondo, an executive member of the United Democratic Front, residents condemned the community councils which they regarded as "dummy institutions designed to oppress blacks."

Freedom songs and black power slogans were chanted while plainclothed policemen kept a low profile watching the meeting's proceedings from a distance.

Several black consciousness and trade union movement leaders also attended the meeting.

In his address, Dr Motlana said that the community councils had no powers and voting for them would be like voting for apartheid. Residents should refrain from participating in such government institutions.

He said community councillors often declared that they were taking part in "these institutions because they want a platform" to represent the community. He rejected this kind of platform and said "blacks want power to control facilities in the townships and not platforms.

"If we form a civic association we shall be able to fight the Thebehalis and others without participating in the abhorrent community councils," Dr Motlana said.

Mr Nkondo said that there was a great need for a non-racial system of education to be established in the country because the present system made blacks "subservient".

He urged black students to demand their rights from their school principals and form students' representative councils that would make them and their parents participate in changing the present education system, which he called "rubbish" as it "domesticates blacks".

Speaker after speaker condemned the community councils and said the government was delaying the black man's struggle by introducing new laws such as the Black Local Authorities Act.

"They (government) contend that this law will give us a say in how our community is run." This, according to several speakers, was helping the government to "make apartheid grow stronger and stronger."

The meeting resolved to fight high house rentals; condemn the banning of SAAWU; seek improvement of roads, streetlights etc, build an old-age home for pensioners, reject the "koornhof bills", fight increases in tariffs; form regional committees of the civic association and seek co-operation with other groups sharing the same interests with the civic association.

The following were elected to serve on the interim committee: Reverend Lord McCamel (chairman), Mr E Raditsela (vice-chairman), Mr John Motete (secretary), Mr Michael Kgaka (vice-secretary) and Mr Thabiso Ratsomo (treasurer).

CSO: 3400/90

SOUTH AFRICA

BLOEMFONTEIN THEATER OPEN TO ALL RACES

Bloemfontein VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 26 Aug 83 p 14

/Editorial: "Open Theater"/

/Text/ As in other large cities, the Bloemfontein city theater is now open to theatergoers of all races. This move follows a "trial period" in which only Sukovs was exempt from asking for the city council's consent to mixed audiences.

Ultimately, the experience of this interim phase between complete control and complete openness clearly decided the issue.

At no point in this period of time was there anything that could be seen as an incident, not even the slightest unpleasantness. The reason is in fact obvious. It is that a theater, unlike a public park or leisure facilities, draws select audiences--also among whites.

The experience of the city theater confirms what has happened elsewhere, for example in South-West Africa, where the abolition of separation measures was coupled with much less friction than was widely feared. Theaters, hotels and other places with a sophisticated character were not all of a sudden overrun. A system of natural, voluntary selectivity took effect.

The lesson is that people do not have to enforce "park rules" so readily in unrelated domains. While the danger of an uncontrolled influx and the resulting friction is substantial in one case and must be reckoned with, it is often not a factor in another case. Jostling at an opera or ballet performance, or at a marriage or funeral in a white neighborhood, seems scarcely thinkable.

The position of relations often demands subtleties for which one can sometimes expect greater understanding.

12271

CSO: 3401/30

AWB ACCUSED OF ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Stephanie Bothma]

[Text] An "enthusiastic supporter" of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, who had fled South Africa last year, had hidden two trunks containing arms and ammunition on a game farm where prominent people, including Cabinet Ministers, were regularly entertained, the Pretoria Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This evidence was given in the trial in which the AWB-leader, Mr Eugene Ney Terre'Blanche (38), of Venterdorp, two members of the organisation, Mr Jan Jurgens Groenewald (37), of Wonderboom South, Pretoria, Mr Dawid Frederick Botes (44), of Geduld, Springs and former member Jacob Daniel Viljoen (41), face charges of terrorism in terms of the Internal Security Act and alternative charges of illegal possession of arms, ammunition and explosives.

The four all pleaded not guilty.

Change

The State alleged that the four men and Mr Kees Moes, who had left South Africa, had planned to bring about political and social change in the Republic and that they had planned to commit acts of violence.

According to the indictment, the men had also been in possession of four AK 47 automatic carbines, 18 R1 service rifle magazines, 19 AK 47 magazines, 4 143 rounds of ammunition, a Makarov pistol, an Oerlikon projectile, explosives and parts of firearms.

A ranger on the game farm, in the Cullinan district, Mr Daniel Jacobus Erasmus, yesterday told how Mr Kees Moes had hidden two trunks on Shanandsah Farm.

Unaware

Mr Erasmus said two of the accused, Mr Botes and Mr Groenewald, had fetched the trunks from the farm about three weeks afterwards.



Mr Erasmus said he had not been aware of the contents of the trunks. He agreed with a statement by the trial judge, Mr Justice H P van Dyk, that the farm belonged to a Pretoria attorney and that prominent people often visited the farm.

A member of the main council of the AWB, Mr Antonie Jurgens du Plessis, was yesterday warned he could be charged as an accomplice if he did not speak the truth, before giving testimony in the trial.

Mr Du Plessis told the court Mr Botes had telephoned him with a request to fetch a copy machine in Pretoria.

"I left my farm in the Delmas district immediately and when I got to Pretoria, Mr Botes and Mr Groenewald drove to the north of Pretoria and I followed them," Mr Du Plessis testified.

He had had to wait on a dirt road for about two hours and then Mr Botes and Mr Groenewald returned with the two trunks.

Mr Du Plessis told the court he had been asked by Mr Botes to take the trunks to his farm in Delmas and that he did so.

Mr Botes later joined him at the farm and when they opened the trunks they found camouflage uniforms, ammunition and parts of an AK 47.

Uniforms

"I told Mr Botes I did not want the rubbish on my farm, but he told me he would fetch it later," Mr Du Plessis told the court.

After an AWB meeting, the court heard, all four the accused had spent a night on Mr Du Plessis' farm. [as published]

The following morning I heard that Mr Terre'Blanche saying to Botes: 'How the hell did you get involved in this type of thing?' and I knew that Mr Terre'Blanche was referring to the two trunks," Mr Du Plessis said.

Mr Terre'Blanche then ordered Mr Botes and Mr Viljoen to remove the trunks immediately.

Mr Du Plessis later heard from Botes that the contents of the trunks had been destroyed and thrown in a river.

The trial continues.

CSO: 3400/90

SOUTH AFRICA

STRATEGIST ON AIMS OF ANC BOMBING AT WARBATHS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] A top strategist said yesterday the Warbaths saboteurs were "playing with fire in more ways than one" if their intention had been partly to hit at Civil Defence personnel.

Prof Mike Hough, director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, told THE CITIZEN he personally tended to believe that the purpose of two limpet mines attached to the Warbaths Town Council offices had been to delay restoration of the situation.

But other authorities, he said, had speculated that their aim was to have struck at civil defence personnel--also to delay restoration and to confuse the situation further.

"If this is so the saboteurs--be they African National Congress or whoever--will be treading on very thin ice indeed.

"Civil defence personnel are non-combatant and covered by the Geneva Convention. A number of countries very sympathetic to the ANC and the other Black Power movements are also very strong about the Geneva Convention.

"The Scandinavian countries particularly would frown on anything like this being done by a body they support--particularly as civil defence is a very big thing indeed in these countries.

"If the ANC has decided to extend its sabotage to killing of civil defence workers it would be blotting its copybook very badly and running a real risk of losing international support," Prof Hough said.

He personally believed the purpose of the two limpet mines had been to interfere with communications--vital in an emergency--and to delay normalisation of the situation.

This in itself indicated a different degree of planning by the saboteurs--whom, he thought, were the African National Congress.

"The attack has the hallmark of typical ANC rural sabotage action," he said.

CSO: 3400/90

## BRIEFS

**SIX DETAINEES FREED**--At least six people were released from detention last week, two of them after being charged under the Internal Security Act. The six include a Soweto journalist and member of the Young Christian Students (YCS), Mr George Sello Seripe (21) who was detained on July 4. The others are Mr Stanley Mokaiwa, Mr Welcome Mokoena, Mr Sam Ratholo, Mr Amos Phokela and his brother, Mr Levy Phokela. On being released from detention, Mr Seripe and Mr Mokaiwa were taken to the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court where they appeared under the Internal Security Act. They were released on R1 000 bail each. Appearing in the same court on a different charge was Miss Doris Sethloke (28) who was charged for being in possession of banned literature. Miss Sethloko was also given bail of R1 000 and was released on Monday. A spokesman for the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said some of the people released from detention did not appear on their records. "We are greatly disturbed that people can disappear into Security Police custody without the public being aware and without access to what is known as due process of law," the spokesman said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Oct 83 p 7]

**MWASA REJECTS REFORM BILL**--Cape Town.--The Media Workers Association of South Africa rejected the new constitutional dispensation and the "Koornhof bills" at the association's national congress in Cape Town at the weekend. A statement issued on behalf of the president, Mr Zwelikhe Sisulu, said Mwasas also condemned the banning of the South African Allied Workers Union's in the Ciskei and the East Rand Administration Board's "brutal attack" on squatters, a priest and newsmen said last week. [as published] It offered moral and material support for the 209 workers sacked by the Star in a labour dispute this year. Mwasas adopted a new local organisational structure to streamline its activities and engender more worker participation. Further constitutional proposals and changes are to be discussed and adopted at a special congress scheduled for the end of January. A new national executive to serve the organisation and facilitate the changes was elected. It consists of Mr Sisulu, president; Mr Thami Mazwai, national secretary; Mr Tyron August, treasurer; Mr M J Fuzile, senior vice-president; Mr Jonas Letsoala, Transvaal vice president; Mr Mike Robertson, Natal vice president, and Mr A Salie, Western Cape vice-president. The congress was attended by about 200 delegates from the Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Natal, Southern and Northern Transvaal.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 83 p 13]

**TERRORISM TRIAL FOR AWB MEN**--The trial in which the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'blanche and three other men face charges of terrorism in terms of the Internal Security Act, starts in the Pretoria Supreme Court today. Mr Terre'blanche (38), of Roth Street, Ventersdorp, former member Jacob Daniel Viljoen (40), Mr Jan Jurgens Groenewald (37), of Naude Street, Wonderboom South and Mr Dawid Frederick Botes (44), of 5th Avenue, Geduld, Springs both members of the AWB executive, pleaded not guilty in the Pretoria Regional Court in August to a charge of terrorism and six charges of illegal possession of arms, ammunition and explosives. The men will stand trial in the Supreme Court in accordance with a decision taken by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal. The State alleges the men had conspired to overthrow the Government of South Africa or to endanger law and order in the country between January and December last year. At a preliminary hearing in the Pretoria Regional Court, it was alleged the men had been in possession of four AK47 rifles, 18 R1 magazines, a Makarov pistol, grenades, camouflage uniforms and other items. Mr Justice H. P. van Dyk will be on the bench. Mr S A Englbrecht SC will represent the State. The accused will be defended by Mr Johan Kriegler SC, assisted by Mr Jan Paul Barnard. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 83 p 10]

**UNION QUILTS TUCSA**--The South African Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers, Shipbuilders and Welders Society announced yesterday that it is to withdraw from the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa). This decision by the 54 000-member society--one of the largest Tucsa-affiliated organisations--comes after two resolutions discussed at the 29th Tucsa conference in September. In a letter to the general secretary of Tucsa, the SA Boilermakers general secretary, Mr A J van der Watt, said that his union would disaffiliate at the end of the year. "The adoption of a resolution calling on the Government to outlaw unregistered unions is sufficient grounds for withdrawal," he said. "This resolution is totally contrary to recommendations made by Tucsa itself to the National Manpower Commission (NMC). It is also likely to be ineffectual as it goes entirely contrary to the trends and developments in labour relations and likely legislation which will follow on the NMC report," Mr Van der Watt said. He also stated that the rejection of a Boilermakers resolution, calling for a law to ensure workers could join the union of their choice made it impossible for his society to continue in Tucsa's ranks. "From debates on the resolutions, it appears that there are a majority of trade unions within Tucsa who were prepared to place what they conceive as their vested interests above the interests of their members and the labour force as a whole," the letter stated. Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of Tucsa, told THE CITIZEN yesterday that there would "definitely be no talks" between Tucsa and the Boilermakers Society. [By Mark Gordon] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 83 p 2]

**JEWS PRAISED**--The State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, paid high tribute at the weekend to the part played by the Jewish community in developing South Africa--without giving up its identity. He said that the Jewish community in SA was firmly established, and "one is immediately struck by the important share this community has had in the development of the country." This was

more so if one remembered that Jews had always been a relatively small group within the broad South African community, he said. Speaking at the Golden Jubilee conference of the Federation of Synagogues of South Africa, Mr Viljoen said that the emphasis on the maintenance of identity in the South African way of life had given the Jews the necessary space to maintain their cultural identity--which was based on religion. "Like other religions, Judaism is confronted today with the question whether it is still relevant in the technocratic world of the 20th Century. Therefore, it is necessary for the leaders of the faith, like those of other religions, to demonstrate the value of its tradition and customs. They must show once again that mechanical contrivances, clever slogans and sophisticated techniques are not able to save humanity or to build a better society," said Mr Viljoen. "As long as Judaism is the spiritous rector of the Jewish culture it will continue to be an enduring element in South African society." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Oct 83 p 12]

MISSING STUDENT LEADER--Missing Black student leader, Mr David Johnson, is believed to be in Lesotho. The formerly banned chairman of the Black Students' Society at Wits, Mr Johnson had his banning order lifted. According to various sources, Mr Johnson's rooms at Glynn Thomas House, Baragwanath Hospital, were recently searched by members of the Security Police. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 83 p 8]

SRC PRESIDENT DEFENDED--The deputy vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand has issued a circular to staff concerning bogus posters alleging that the president of the Wits SRC, Mr Brendan Barry, had held secret meetings with a senior member of the Security Police. Professor M Shear said in a circular to staff that a document alleging that Mr Barry had secretly met Major Craig Williamson had been circulated in the campus mail. It was photocopied on an SRC letterhead and was purported to have been issued by the SRC. It urged staff members to avoid dealing with Mr Barry. "The SRC has repudiated this unsigned circular and has expressed its full confidence in, and support for, Brendan Barry," Prof Shear said. "The clumsy forgery does, of course, expose the phoney nature of the original documents. It is appalling that the reputation and good name of this young man should be defamed by the insinuation that he might be spying on his fellows, and I associate myself fully with the statement of confidence in him which has now been officially issued by the Students' Representative Council." A statement expressing full confidence in Mr Barry has been sent to all members of staff, issued by the SRC executive. [By Tony Stirling] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 83 p 17]

FIRST AID TRAINING NEEDED--Cape Town.--There was a dire need for every citizen of the Republic to be able to do something to help in the aftermath of a terrorist bombing or other form of attack, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said last night. Speaking at the centenary dinner of the Order of St John in Cape Town, he said indiscriminate terrorist bombings and attacks in the country's major cities had alerted South Africans to the need for vigilance, not only by the police, civil defence and security forces, but by every citizen. "Coupled with this, there is a dire need for everyone to be able to do something in the aftermath of a bombing,



or other form of attack, most obviously to be able to render First Aid to the injured while they await transportation and further medical care." The saving of human life that could be achieved by First Aid in such circumstances had been strikingly demonstrated in the recent Pretoria bomb outrage when ambulance men, all fully-trained in First Aid, not only administered to numerous injured persons, but by their example of resourcefulness and confidence in their training, allayed fear and panic, Mr Viljoen said. "The confidence that springs from knowledge of what to do when people are injured and maimed is, however, just one of the benefits of First-Aid training. I commend it not only for the useful skill it imparts, but also for its character-building value at a time when much of society is far too often too prone to look the other way and to hold back from getting involved."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Oct 83 p 3]

COLOURED, INDIAN REPRESENTATION OPPOSED--Cohen (Warmbaths)--The Transvaal Municipal Association was opposed to Coloured and Indian Management committees gaining direct representation on White town and city councils, the president of the TMA, Mr Steyn van der Spuy, said yesterday. He was replying to a statement from Mr A R Barrable, chairman of Benoni's management committee that although the (Coloured) Actonville management committee had achieved a reasonable level of self-government and everything was done to ensure that the Benoni Town Council did not ride rough shod over its wishes, "there are clear indications that the Actonville management committee wants direct representation on our Council." Mr Van der Spuy said direct representations of Coloured and Indian management committees on White local authorities was not the policy of the Government or the Department of Constitutional Development. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 83 p 4]

ANGER UNIFYING BLACKS--Cape Town.--Anger was unifying Blacks and mobilising their political disgust, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Cape Town yesterday. Chief Buthelezi, who is also president of Inkatha and chairman of the South African Black Alliance, was speaking at a student dinner at the University of Cape Town's Driekoppen residence. "Whites have always been told that Black anger must be traced to agitators, that political unrest is traced invariably to Communist-inspired subversion, that both are a threat to civilised standards, but tonight I want to talk to you about Black anger being a salvaging force. In Black anger there is hope for South Africa. It rests on the finest and most noble human sentiments the civilised world has evolved. Black anger is a rejection of gross human injustice," he said. Nothing could have been more calculated to prejudice the future of South Africa than the coming referendum, he said. "The constitutional crisis into which the country has now been plunged is in itself productive of Black anger." But there were few who realised "the extent to which the Black response to the current constitutional debate is legitimised by centuries of colonial injustice and three-quarters of a century of injustice since the Act of Union in 1910.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 83 p 13]

DINKWAKWETLA PARTY MEETS--All Soweto branches of the Dinkwakwetla Party will hold a general meeting tomorrow in preparation for the party's forthcoming congress. The organiser of the meeting, Mr Steve Nkatlo, said the

meeting would be held at the Tshedimoso Higher Primary School in Mofolo near Crossroads starting at 2.30 pm. On Sunday the Release Mandela Committee (RMC) will launch its campaign at a meeting at GaRankuwa. The meeting will be held at the Roman Catholic Church in Zone 1 and will be addressed by the publicity secretary of the RMC, Mr Aubrey Mokoena. It starts at 2 pm. The Krugersdorp Residents' Organisation will hold a meeting at Munsieville on Sunday which will be addressed by Dr Nthato Motlana and Mr Curtis Nkondo. Issues to be discussed include rent, removals and the health conditions in the area. The meeting will be held at the Munsieville Anglican Church and will start at 2 pm. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 83 p 2]

MAWU-BARLOW STRIKE ACCORD--The Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU) has reached a settlement with Barlow Manufacturing Company's plant in Kew following a labour dispute involving more than 600 workers who went on strike over wage demands. The union said the company had agreed to pay a minimum rate of R2 per hour which would be effective as from January. The agreement followed three strikes at the plant which the union claims cost the management 11 days' production. The workers will also receive a guaranteed increase of 32 cents or 31 cents per hour, according to a statement given to THE SOWETAN yesterday. The settlement was reached after two days of mediation after several dispute meetings were held under the Industrial Council dispute procedure. Workers at Kew have welcomed the settlement which they said could have come much earlier had it not been for the company's stance on certain principles, especially their rejection of the across the board increase. The union is also still negotiating with Barlow Manufacturing Company in Alrode for wage increases. A report back on the negotiations will be discussed by the shop stewards' council of Fosatu which has become "increasingly effective in co-ordinating and supporting negotiations at plants within the Barlow Rand group," the statement said. [By Joshua Raboroko] [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Oct 83 p 2]

CSO: 3400/97

# LIVESTOCK SALES FOR JANUARY-JUNE DOWN BY 2 PERCENT

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 25 Aug 83 p 7

[Text]

**LIVESTOCK**  
Sales from the five rural saleyards and three Government Fattening Ranches in January-June 1983 amounted to 2 039 head (2 084 in 1982, and 2 667 in 1981).

This year's total was 2 percent less than the 1982 total. A further 268 was sold at special sales bringing the total sold in this period to 2 307 head (or 6 percent less than in 1982, says a report on the semi annual review of market prices and trends for livestock from January to June this year.

Sales at the rural saleyards were higher than in both 1982 and 1981 with 715 head sold (346 and 460 in 1982 and 1981 respectively). This total represents an increase of 107 percent over the 1982 total. The highest number was sold at Sifuntaneni (265 head) while Tulwane and Maloma had the lowest sales (91 and 95 respectively). The increase in sales at Maloma and

Sifuntaneni was spectacular while in Tulwane it was about 100 percent in Ngwenpi about 20 percent and Mpaka only 2 percent (Table 1).

The highest number of animals sold at all the saleyards was recorded in March when 158 were sold. June had the least sales with only 73 head sold.

Total cattle sales through Government Fattening Ranches decreased from 1738 to 1324 or by about 24 percent. The biggest drop was experienced at Lavumisa where sales went down from 784 to 492 (a drop of 37 percent). At Balegane, sales went down from 546 to 420 head while at Mpala there was a slight increase from 408 to 412.

Sales were higher in May at the ranches with a total of 256 sold. The lowest total of 171 head was recorded in April.

Special sales were organised at the cattle breeding stations and Mahlangatsha RDA. The highest number of

157 head were sold at special sales in April. Seventy-eight were sold in May, 20 June, and 13 in January. No special sales were organised in February and March.

The composition of oxen and cows sold remained more or less the same with 47 percent oxen (48 percent in 1982) and 28 percent cows (as in 1982). The percentage of steer sold went up to 17 percent from 12 percent as a number of steers were sold of Balegane Fattening Ranch over the 6 month period. Bulls and heifers made up the remaining 8 percent. In terms of numbers, 963 oxen were sold (1175 in 1982), 562 cows (678) 345 steers (309) and 169 bulls and heifers (293 in 1982).

There was a decrease in average liveweight per

kg prices following Swaziland Meat Corporation's new lower floor prices. The average over the six month period for oxen was E0,79/kg (0,83/kg in 1982), for cows it was E0,70/kg (0,78), for steers it was E0,81/kg (0,84/kg) and for heifers E0,86/kg (E0,92/kg in 1982).

Average prices per kg liveweight for oxen, steers and cows were higher at Lavumisa (as in 1982), but for heifers, the average price was higher at Mpala. On the overall the 1983 average prices at all ranches were lower than in 1982. Cattle prices at Lavumisa were highest in January, declined steadily from February to June. At Mpala cattle prices also declined steadily from January to May, in June the prices began to rise

again with the exception of steer prices which declined right through the six month period. At Balegane, the trend was mostly up and down from one month to the next.

The decline in the average selling price for oxen was about 10 percent at Lavumisa and Mpala while at Balegane there was only a very slight decrease. For steers, Lavumisa and Balegane experienced decreases of 8 percent and 12 percent respectively while Mpala had an increase in price of 18 percent. Decreases of 14 percent and 22 percent were experienced in cow prices at Lavumisa and Mpala while in Balegane the decline was very slight. For heifers, Mpala and Balegane had decreases in prices of 4 percent and 8 percent respectively.

# KEY ELEMENTS OF POWER STRUGGLE POINTED OUT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 83 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

The politicians include the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, the Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, and Prince Sosiza, as well as leading members of the 15-man Supreme National Council, or Liqoqo.

It is widely known, though not officially acknowledged, that the decision to depose Queen Dzeliwe was preceded by a clash between the Queen and the ruling cabal of politicians.

The immediate origins of the strife — the ramifications of which are complex and confusing to most outsiders — go back to the death of the octogenarian King Sobhuza a year ago.

With the skill of a long-standing ruler of great experience, King Sobhuza was able to balance the various elements of the Swazi political system and keep them in some sort of cohesive and harmonious relationship.

Three key and often overlapping components of Swazi political power can be distinguished:

- The cabinet and the associated bureaucracy of the modern state, including the army and the police;
- Liqoqo, an inner council of powerful men, many of whom are princes of the realm; and

THE continuing dispute in Swaziland seems set to reach a new high point today when the Swazi High Court delivers judgment on an application by Queen Dzeliwe for an order declaring her deposition as Queen Regent null and void.

The judgment will have more significance than originally anticipated: it will be made in the wake of, and in apparent defiance of, an extraordinary edict issued by the Authorised Person, Prince Sosiza, placing royal affairs beyond the jurisdiction of the courts.

The reported detention on the eve of the judgment of Mr Arthur Khoza, permanent secretary for Agriculture and former interpreter to the late King Sobhuza, adds further gist to the discord.

Mr Khoza is known to have advised Queen Dzeliwe not to sign a document providing for the surrender of her powers as Queen Regent.

At its simplest level, the conflict is a struggle over the regency, with Queen Dzeliwe resisting moves by a coterie of powerful politicians to oust her as Queen Regent in favour of Queen Ntombi, mother of the heir to the throne, 16-year-old Prince Makhosetive.



● The monarchy, which — as the distinguished scholar of Swazi society, Dr Hilda Kuper, has noted — is a dual monarchy in Swaziland, with power alternating in a finely tuned symbiotic relationship between the King and the Queen Regent.

The deposition of Queen Dzeliwe as Regent is interpreted by her supporters as a bid by the ruling cabal to restrict the power of the monarchy in order to advance their own power — though they, no doubt, would defend it as a move to protect the institution of monarchy against her inexperience and/or ambition.

But the struggle for power after King Sobhuza's death did not start with the move against Queen Dzeliwe. Its first manifestation came with the dismissal in March of the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, and his replacement by Prince Bhhekimpi.

With one or two exceptions the men behind the palace coup against Prince Mabandla were also involved in the ousting — or attempted ousting — of Queen Dzeliwe. That is the common thread in the labyrinthine politics of Swaziland today.

Some observers have tried to interpret the political changes and manoeuvres of the ruling elite in terms of a traditionalist versus modernist paradigm.

The coup against Prince Mabandla can perhaps be made to fit the theory.

Prince Mabandla undoubtedly did want to increase the power of the cabinet and the civil service, at the expense

of traditional power of the princes of the realm and the chiefs.

Though he did not want to abolish Liqoqo or the monarchy, as some of his opponents have alleged, he was certainly instrumental in charging two key members of the Liqoqo and the cabal, Prince Mfanasibili and Chief Maseko, with sedition, a move which appeared to trigger the coup against him.

The coup against him is presented by these theorists as a move by Liqoqo traditionalists to protect their power. But it raises some awkward questions:

● Why did the modern army and police force not rally to Prince Mabandla's side?

● Why were two of the staunchest anti-Mabandla men, Foreign Minister R V Dlamini and Justice Minister P M Dlamini, not members of Liqoqo? As Cabinet Ministers, why did they not back Prince Mabandla's modernising innovations?

● What theoretical explanation was there for the pivotal position held within Liqoqo of Dr George Msibi, who does not fit neatly into the convenient mould of a traditional prince?

The coup against Queen Dzeliwe is even less susceptible to interpretation in terms of the modernist versus traditionalist model.

Queen Dzeliwe clearly bases her case on tradition: she believes that, as Queen Regent, she cannot be deposed by politicians from an office to which she was appointed by King Sobhuza and that, in terms of tradition, she should only relinquish the

office when the young Prince Makhosetive succeeds to the throne.

But if she is the traditionalist with precedent on her side, how is the role of the ruling cabal who tried to oust her to be portrayed?

Have the traditionalists who dismissed Prince Mabandla become the modernists in a contest for power with Queen Dzeliwe? If so, what is the role of an arch-traditionalist like Prince Mfanasibili in their camp?

A better and simpler exposition of post-Sobhuza Swaziland is to analyse it in terms of power.

A cabal of skilled politicians, straddling the theoretical divide between traditionalist and modernists, has moved steadily to fill the vacuum caused by King Sobhuza's death.

First, they toppled Prince Mabandla and replaced him with a man of their own choice, Prince Bhhekimpi, who, incidentally, has since proved to be an important recruit to their cause and to have shown the traits of a tough and resourceful politician.

Second, they moved to oust Queen Dzeliwe and thus tighten their grip on power while risking arousing the wrath of potentially powerful men, like Prince Gabheni, the Minister of Home Affairs and a direct son of King Sobhuza.

In the in-fighting so far, most observers concur that the cabal has won the first round.

But, as the adage has it, it is possible to win the battle and still lose the campaign.

PAPER PRAISES RELATIONS WITH ZAMBIA

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 29 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text] If there is anything the two countries Swaziland and Zambia can be proud of, it is the strong relations existing between them.

It is not by accident that Swaziland and Zambia share that common bond. The two countries despite being so many kilometres away, have always and continue to speak with one voice on many international and regional issues.

The Zambian Prime Minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, who is leaving today after being the host of the Swaziland Government has squarely brought the point home when he said Zambia and Swaziland have in the struggle of human endeavour stood side by side all the times.

This is equally important not only for the governments of the two countries, but for their people as well.

We are now looking forward to the day when Swazis and Zambians at grassroot level would consolidate and strengthen their bonds of friendship.

And the signing of the Cultural Agreement between Swaziland and Zambia on Saturday now opens a new chapter for the good of the two governments and its peoples.

Zambia and Swaziland have a lot to learn from each other in terms of culture. The two countries have also got a lot to exchange in terms of manpower and trade.

And now it's all up to the Swazis and Zambians at grassroot level to see that what their governments have agreed upon are carried out to the full for the betterment of the two peoples.

Last but not least we thank the Honourable Prime, Mr Nalumino Mundia, for coming to Swaziland. And now we wish him a safe journey home.

CSO: 3400/20

## BRIEFS

**FIRE RUINS FORESTS--Mbabane--**Two of Swaziland's largest timber companies are assessing losses caused by a massive fire which raged in the Pigg's Peak area for three days through thousands of hectares of plantations. The general manager of Peak Timbers, Mr Richard Binn, said the fire, which was extinguished during the weekend, was one of the worst in the country's history. Thousands of people, mainly forest employers assisted by company and national fire brigades and an aircraft, had been deployed to fight the fire. The general manager of Swaziland Plantations, Mr Phillip Mulquweny, whose company is believed to have been the worst affected, said the damage had not yet been estimated.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Oct 83 p 11]

**DROUGHT HURTS ELECTRICITY POTENTIAL--**Swazi power generation fell by 46.2% in the year to March 31, mainly due to the effect of drought on the kingdom's hydroelectric power stations. The Swaziland Electricity Board's annual report said only 70-million kilowatt/hours (kWh) of electricity were generated at the board's power stations in the last financial year, against the 130-million kWh generated in a normal year. During the year, a total of 330-million kWh was imported, compared to the 227-million kWh imported during the 1981-82 financial year. Diesel generation, mainly used in short spells to reduce peak demand on imported power, contributed 5 000 000 kWh to the grid. Swaziland imports much of its electricity from South Africa, and Swazi power imports from the South African national grid reached their highest-ever level in the year to the end of March. Total Swazi power demand is about 70 megawatts (Mw). In the first quarter of the year, the South African Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) was supplying 50 Mw to Swaziland. The remainder of Swaziland's electricity demand was being met by the 20 Mw generated by the turbines of the Mkinkomo dam. The dam is 20 years old, however, and is silting up rapidly. Another hydro-electric scheme based on a new dam at Lupholo, is expected to come on stream by the end of the year. [Article by Simon Willson] [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Sep 83 p 14]

CSO: 3400/20

BUKOP STOPS PRODUCTION FOR LACK OF FUEL TO TRANSPORT WORKERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The Bukoba Coffee Processing Plant (BUKOP) in Bukoba town has stopped production indefinitely apparently due to lack of fuel for transporting workers.

BUKOP General Manager Peter Wiggin said in Bukoba yesterday that the plant stopped production on Monday last week and workers had been sent on compulsory leave.

According to Shihata Mr Wiggin said his plant needed 800 litres of petrol per week for transportation of workers.

He said that the stoppage would make the plant lose 18,000/- every hour or three million/- every day. This was equivalent to 170,000 pound sterling per day, he added.

Mr Wiggin, who came to Tanzania in January this year together with the plant's new engineer, Mr John Jarvis, as part of personnel assistance from the European Economic Community (EEC), said the company had communicated the problem to the regional authorities, the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) in Moshi, CAT zonal authorities in Kagera Region and the Ministry of Agriculture.

"However, nobody seems to be serious about it," Mr Wiggin charged.

The manager declined comment on the commissioning of the newly-installed boiler which is reported to have been completed.

A few days back, Mr Wiggin was quoted as saying the commissioning of the boiler, which would use coffee husks for power generation, could be organised only when the plant ran for at least a month using 30,000 litres of diesel before turning to coffee husks for power.

According to the manager of BP in Bukoba, BUKOP was given 33,400 litres of diesel on September 19 which was enough to keep the plant running for more than 30 days.

He also said the plant got 500 litres of petrol in September while the consumption was 100 litres a day.

CSO: 3400/81

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SWAHILI STANDARDIZATION HELD

Kiswahili To Bring Unity

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] The promotion of Kiswahili in Africa will come about if countries where the language is widely spoken work closely to enrich its terminologies and adopt it as their national or official language.

This was stated yesterday by the Vice-Chairman of Chama Cha Kiswahili Afrika (CHAKA), Mr Ruo Kimani Ruo of Kenya, when addressing the International Conference on Standardisation of Kiswahili Terms being held at the National Correspondence Institute in Dar es Salaam.

Mr Kimani said about 40 million people in Africa used the language. He recommended that, due to its regional character, it should be adopted as a national language not only in Tanzania but also in Kenya, Uganda, Comoro, Zaire, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Somalia.

He commended Tanzania for taking the language seriously and decried those people in Kenya who harboured feelings that using terminologies introduced from Tanzania was "some sort of colonialism."

Mr Kimani revealed that next year, Kenya planned to establish her own Institute of Kiswahili Research and hoped that it would collaborate with the institute in Tanzania so that duplicity of work would be avoided.

Another participant, Dr Kahombo Matene of the Inter-African Bureau of Language in Uganda reckoned that although Kiswahili could be used to bring about unity of the African people, many purists and intellectuals who nursed colonial hangover despised it.

He said the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) had played an effective role in the liberation struggle and hoped that policies on the language of communication in Africa would be formulated and given priority.



"Tanzania has succeeded through determination to popularise Kiswahili thus heightening nationalistic sentiments and fostering tribal unity. I don't see why neighbouring countries are failing to promote the language in their countries unless they are prejudiced against it," Dr Matenee wondered.

Dr H. Batibo of the University of Dar es Salaam called on experts in Eastern Africa to conduct more research on the language, saying what had been done so far was inadequate.

For example, in Tanzania, there were 102 bantu languages but thorough research on what terminologies could be borrowed to enrich Kiswahili had been made on five languages only.

The Director of the Institute of Kiswahili Research, Ndugu C.W. Temu, said there were three main processes used for the development of Kiswahili terminologies in Tanzania.

These were composition (joining of two or more words), derivation (formation of a word by adding affixes) and by borrowing (introduction of elements from one language into another through imitation).

Ndugu Temu assured participants from other countries that Tanzania would help their institutions which genuinely wanted to develop Kiswahili as a first or second language.

"There is a real need for a revolutionary approach to the planning and development of Kiswahili. This includes cooperation of Kiswahili speaking countries and adopting a bifurcate system which would develop the language in a scientific manner," he added.

#### Mmar's Opening Speech

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Language experts should develop Swahili vocabulary and terminologies which were currently in use instead of formulating new ones.

The Acting Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dar es Salaam, Professor G.V. Mmari, said there were over 30,000 Swahili words which were not in the dictionary. He said the words would enrich the language if they were properly researched into and documented.

Opening a six-day international conference on the standardization of Kiswahili technical terms that new terminologies should be formulated only when it was absolutely necessary.

Professor Mmari suggested that experts should consult the people when researching into new Swahili terms as they had broad ideas on what words were most fit for particular expressions or objects.

He cautioned against the usage of difficult words, stressing that popular books and articles were those written in simple and clear language.

He said language was a powerful cultural and political tool and hence should be seriously taken by developers.

He recalled the Soweto uprising in racist South Africa saying school children rejected Afrikaans because it was a language of domination.

Professor Mmari informed the participants that the University of Dar es Salaam would continue to promote the language. "Some of our lecturers are in Ghana and Nigeria teaching Kiswahili at University level, while another lecturer will soon be leaving for Rwanda to open a Kiswahili department there."

He said last year 15 students from Ghana, Nigeria, Cuba, Guinea, China and the United States studied Kiswahili at the University.

Earlier, the Director of the Institute of Kiswahili Research, Canute Temu told the participants that before the end of the year a book called "Sarufi Maumbo ya Kiswahili Sanifu" would be published while another one on Swahili biology terminologies was now being edited.

He said next year an international conference aimed at formulating policies on the distribution of Kiswahili written works would be organised.

He also said Chama cha Kiswahili cha Afrika (CHAKA) planned to promote the language in many African countries but he did not mention them.

The conference, sponsored by the Institute of Kiswahili Research and the Swedish International Development authority (SIDA) is being held at the National Correspondence Institute in the city.

#### Maina's Paper, Masamba's Statement

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Greater thrust should be made in popularising Kiswahili, especially new terminologies in the rural areas as part of efforts to promote the language.

This is contained in a paper presented at the on-going International Conference on the Standardisation of Kiswahili technical terms being held at the National Correspondence Institute in Dar es Salaam.

An official of the National Kiswahili Council (BAKITA), S.J. Maina observed that lack of drive by language experts and organisations responsible for the spread of Kiswahili in reaching the peasants either through the mass media or physical contacts made them ignorant of new developments being effected on the language.

He said the language would develop faster if academic and political problems arising from its usage were solved.

The academic problems, he said, included the use of long words and phrases which were difficult to pronounce or write.

"At times new terminologies and even names of places were applied without thorough research into their origins," he explained.

He said academic problems would be solved if common mistakes in Kiswahili were identified and avoided. He stressed that general principles guiding the language should be adhered to.

Earlier, Dr D.P. Masamba of the University of Dar es Salaam said the Institute of Kiswahili Research was currently engaged in the exercise of formulating Kiswahili terms for biological science.

He said when a booklet on biology terms was published it would be very useful to science students from primary to university level.

Dr Masamba said some of the terminologies used were from vernacular languages but greater emphasis has been placed on terms which were borrowed from international languages.

Today a paper on "how Kiswahili could bring about African Unity" would be delivered by Dr Kahombo Mateneo of the Inter-African Bureau of Languages in Kampala, Uganda. The conference is attended by about 40 participants.

CSO: 3400/81

TISCO RELEASES ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1982-1983 IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Text] The Tanzania Industrial Studies Organisation (TISCO) will not need government subvention this financial year as a result of tremendous improvement in its performance.

The Organisation's Annual Report and Audited Accounts for 1982/83 released in Dar es Salaam yesterday said fees accruing to the firm for consultancies rose by 70 percent compared to the previous year.

According to the report, the firm earned 13.063m/- consultancy fees during 1982/83 up from 7.65m/- in the previous year.

The firm received 27,781,376/- from the government, Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), consultancy fees and miscellaneous receipts. It spent 27,392,281/-, thus retaining 389,086/-.

In the report, the firm's Director General, Ndugu E.L. Kamuzora, said during the previous year's report he emphasised TISCO's maturity but "this will be tested in the coming year (1983/84) when for the first time we will not receive a subvention from the Treasury."

He said: "This is an important step towards self-reliance and will sharpen our awareness of the need to actively promote our service and to be efficient in our assignments that we do undertake."

The Board had anticipated this development and taken steps during the year to prepare the way for it, Ndugu Kamuzora said.

The Report said TISCO undertook 44 new projects, an increase of 10 over the previous year, and by the end of the year under review, some 46 projects in all were being undertaken.

Major consultancies were conducted in Tanzania but for the first time TISCO extended its wings abroad by gaining an assignment in Botswana.

TISCO was awarded a contract by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Botswana to review the feasibility of a number of industrial development possibilities and for those which appeared feasible and to define a programme for their implementation, the Report said.

Taking full regard of the country's economy, TISCO concentrated its consultancies in the agriculture and agro-based industries.

Among other assignments in the country, the firm completed a study of the feasibility of establishing dairy farms on the Kitulo Plateau in southern Tanzania.

TISCO's involvement in rehabilitation work continued with consultancy for the Tanzania Tea Blenders on ways of overcoming bottlenecks in production, the report said.

The firm was commissioned by the Coffee Authority of Tanzania to plan, co-ordinate and supervise the installation of a new boiler and associated equipment required to rehabilitate the BUKOP plant in Bukoba.

In Zanzibar, TISCO acted for the Isles Ministry of Industries during the test runs of the Zanzibar Clove Oil Plant, thus continuing its involvements since the plant's inception.

During the year under review, TISCO undertook a considerably larger assignment in Kigoma Region to supervise the construction of a vacuum evaporation salt plant at Uvinza.

CSO: 3400/81

## MINISTRY REFUTES BBC CHARGE DAR ES SALAAM POST SHUNNED BY NEIGHBORS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Communications and Transport yesterday strongly refuted recent reports by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) alleging that the Dar es Salaam Port was being shunned by neighbouring countries as a result of pilferage at the Port.

A statement issued in Dar es Salaam by the Ministry categorically denied such unfounded allegations by the BBC and described them as biased reporting because of its undue stress on petty issues.

The statement, issued through *Maelezo*, said the major reasons for the decline of cargo handled by the Dar es Salaam Port in 1982 were a world-wide economic recession which led to a decline in world trade for Tanzania and her neighbours in that year. This, it said, was vividly stated in the Ministry's 1982 report on communications and transport.

"The Ministry's report also mentioned problems of TAZARA and Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) in moving the goods, documentation difficulties and pilferage as having in one way or another subscribed to problems of handling cargo at the Tanzania ports", the statement said.

"Therefore, the Ministry is dismayed by the BBC reportage attributing the decline to pilferage exclusively, and by so doing ignoring the context in which the pilferage was mentioned as a factor and raises questions about the intentions of the BBC dispatch", it said.

The statement pointed out that pilferage is a universal port problem. "For the Port of Dar es Salaam, effective security measures have been constantly taken and the

Port is at present operating efficiently and reliably," it said, adding that this is shown by increased interest in neighbouring countries to use of the port.

Transit cargo through the Port of Dar es Salaam rose to 945,096 dead-weight (DWT) in 1982 compared to 915,864 DWT in the previous year.

Zambia's cargo through the Port increased from 774,442 DWT in 1981 to 834,398 DWT in 1982.

However, there was some decline in Burundi and Zaïre cargo due to "problems of transit facilities at the Kigoma Port on Lake Tanganyika which have now been solved with the commissioning early this year of a new cargo ship", the statement said.



The Ministry said neighbouring countries had shown increased interest in the use of Dar es Salaam Port.

Burundi had expressed desire to route most of its cargo through Dar es Salaam, and Rwanda intended to increase use of the Port as soon as transit facilities had been completed, it said.

Zaire was increasing the amount of her export through Dar es Salaam, and Zambia had declared her intentions to continue using the Port of Dar es Salaam to reduce further dependency on South African ports, it said.

The Zambian Government was presently establishing a national clearing and forwarding company to be based in Dar es Salaam, it said.

The statement added that Zimbabwe and Malawi, which had traditionally used other ports, were seriously considering re-routing their traffic northwards.

Malawi has had consultations with Tanzania to

this effect and recently, the Zimbabwe Minister for Transport, Ndugu F. J. Masango, had discussions with his Tanzanian counterpart, Ndugu John Malecela, on the possible use of Dar es Salaam Port for some of its exports and imports.

"The situation at the Dar es Salaam Port is contrary to what has been alleged by the BBC. Dar es Salaam Port remains satisfactory in terms of ships' turn-round, general port operations and cargo security. Improvements in these areas have reached such level as to attract keen interest of the neighbouring countries", the statement said.

Tanzania's cardinal principle in dealing with her neighbours, the statement said, was to ensure proper and efficient transiting services and facilities. These countries were welcome to continue using the Tanzanian Port, the Ministry said.

CSO: 3400/81

FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-SIX TRACTORS DISTRIBUTED THIS SEASON

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] A total of 446 tractors have been distributed in the country this season, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

An official of the Ministry of Industries said yesterday that 200 of these were of Swaraj imported from India, 100 were of Kinkabi type from Swaziland, 120 Valmet from Finland and 26 were Ford tractors.

According to the official, the Ford tractors have been imported through the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB).

The official could not, however, give a breakdown of the distributed tractors, saying that the figures could be obtained from the Prime Minister's Office or the Ministry of Agriculture. Efforts to get the officials were not successful.

Meanwhile, it has been learnt that five Valmet tractors already paid for by some regions have been lying at the Tanzania Tractor Manufacturing Company (TRAMA) workshop for over one month following the owners' failure to collect them.

A TRAMA official appealed to the regions which he declined to name to collect their tractors soon.

The regions allocated with the tractors, the official said, were Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Morogoro, Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mbeya, Rukwa, Ruvuma and Iringa.

He explained that after allocation of the tractors by a committee working under the Prime Minister's Office, the regions paid for them and were issued with delivery notes.

TRAMA assembles the tractors which previously were imported whole from Finland. Assembling is done at the Tanzania Automobile Manufacturing Company (TAMCO) at Kibaha.

CSO: 3400/81

## BRIEFS

**VOTERS REGISTERED FOR CIVIC ELECTIONS**--The National Assembly was yesterday told that out of the estimated 7,130,954 eligible voters, 4,805,097 people registered themselves as voters for the postponed civic elections. The disclosure was made in the House by Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Ndugu Paul Kimiti, when he was tabling the Local Authorities (Elections) Amendment Act, 1983. He said although a few regions recorded a high registration turnout, no region registered less than 45 percent of estimated eligible voters. The Minister cited Iringa, Tabora, Mwanza, Mbeya and Shinyanga as regions which did extremely well, recording an average of 75 percent of eligible voters. The Bill seeks to amend certain provisions of the law governing the procedure for the election of local authority councillors to be more in line with the provisions of the Party Constitution. The Minister told the House that the Bill sought among other things, to legalise all sittings and procedures used in nominating names of aspirants for local authority governments. It also sought to legalise district sittings which gave final proposals on the nominations, Ndugu Kimiti said. When approved by the House and got subsequent assent by the President, civic elections would be conducted within 28 days, the Minister explained. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Oct 83 p 1]

**CANADIAN ENERGY COOPERATION**--Tanzania and Canada have signed a memorandum of understanding on development co-operation in the energy sector. Under the agreement, signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Canada will provide consulting services worth 12m/-, for the study and design of transmission line from Dodoma to Mwanza. The line will provide electricity from the Mtema hydro-electric power station to Mwanza, Shinyanga and Singida and replace the diesel generating stations in the respective towns. The agreement was signed by the Deputy Principal Secretary to the Treasury, A.T. Makenya, on behalf of Tanzania and the Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania Karl Johansen. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Oct 83 p 3]

**FULL STATUS UNIVERSITY**--The Zanzibar Revolutionary Government plans to establish a full status university in the near future, Isles Minister for Education Omari Hamad Hassan said here yesterday. Addressing a huge gathering at the climax of celebrations to mark the 19th anniversary of free education in the Isles at the Amaan Stadium, Ndugu Hassan said the achievement recorded by the existing higher learning institutions in Zanzibar had convinced the Government that it was high time that Zanzibar had its own university. He pointed the institutions as the Institute of Kiswahili and Foreign Languages, Teachers' Training College and Karume Technical College.

Ndugu Hassan said this before the President of Zanzibar, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, who was the chief guest at the celebrations which were also attended by various Party and Government officials and diplomats based in Zanzibar. However, Ndugu Hassan gave no further information as to the university's size and when the project will start. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 83 p 1]

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT EFFORTS--Nairobi, Monday--Tanzania has made a tremendous effort to settle refugees from other African countries, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Richard Smyser told a press seminar here today. He said Tanzania's endeavour to resettle refugees had earned President Nyerere this year's Nansen Award for the most significant effort to solve the world's refugee problems. Mr Smyser was speaking to journalists who have been visiting refugee areas in five African countries--Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Ethiopia and Sudan--and who met here today to discuss their impressions with UN officials. The operation is a preliminary to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA) scheduled for Geneva next July. Mr Smyser said the problem of Africa's five million refugees was a matter of world concern. Mr Smyser said Tanzania's Mishamo agricultural settlement for refugees was bigger than the state of Rhode Island in the United States. Such a settlement was part of Tanzania's tremendous efforts to settle refugees from other African countries. He said long-term solutions were needed because refugees could not remain on the breadline forever. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Sep 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/81

## BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY WORKERS SEIZE FACTORY, DEMAND REPLACEMENT OF DIRECTORS--On Tuesday, 13 September 1983, the authorities supervising the operations of VOLTELEC (Upper Voltan Electricity Company) were informed that the workers of this state company had risen in revolt against the board of directors, demanding their replacement and holding the director general, the deputy director general and the chief of operations of the company against their will. The minister of equipment and of communications and the deputy national secretary general of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution were therefore immediately brought to the headquarters of the company to meet the representatives of the workers, who had formed themselves into a Council for the Management of VOLTELEC. The minister and the deputy national secretary general went to the company headquarters to arrange for the liberation of the company directors, who subsequently were able to return home. In connection with this particular event it may be recalled then in many companies and Voltan services management has had the habit of acting as it sees fit, to the detriment of the workers. In the present context the workers are determined to have their rights and those of the people duly respected. This led the authorities to invite the workers to show a proper appreciation of the present situation in Upper Volta and not to provide an occasion for the enemies of the people to fight against and to discredit the revolution, on the basis of traps deliberately set for them. The authorities therefore asked the labor organizations and the committees for the defense of the revolution of the various government services to submit their complaints and claims so that a just solution may be found for them. The authorities recommended to the workers that they avoid attempting to take the law into their own hands. The revolution demands of its revolutionary supporters a great deal of courage and devotion to the people, but also, and in a continuing way, a high level of vision at all times. That expresses the sense of the slogan of the Voltan revolutionaries, which is: "The Fatherland or Death--We Will Conquer."

/Text/ /Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 15 Sep 83 p 9/ 5170

CSO: 3419/23

NETHERLANDS AGREES TO PROVIDE MAIZE FROM MALAWI

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Zambia is to receive 3,000 metric tons of maize from the Netherlands under an agreement to be signed soon between the Zambian and Dutch governments.

According to a statement released by the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Lusaka, the maize is intended to alleviate Zambia's food problems due to the drought which has persisted for two seasons and is to benefit particularly the more severely hit areas such as Gwembe Valley, Sesheke and Senanga West.

The 3,000 tonnes (or 3 million kilogrammes of maize will be bought by the Netherlands from Malawi under an ongoing maize contract between Namboard and the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation of Malawi. [as published]

The grant involves 450,000 American dollars (K495,000) for the purchase of the maize and about K1.1 million to cover the costs of transporting the commodity from Malawi to Zambia and the famine-stricken areas concerned.

The statement said that additional grants by the Netherlands government for import support, totalling about K10 million, are soon to be expected.

"Thus the Netherlands government hopes to contribute to the alleviation of the foreign exchange problems Zambia is facing at the moment," the statement added.

The annual bilateral consultations between Zambia and the Netherlands or the aid programme are to be held in Lusaka on October 4 and 5.

CSO: 3400/89



SECURITY OFFICIALS IMPOUND PETROLEUM TO BE SMUGGLED INTO ZAIRE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Security officers deployed along the Zambia/Zaire border have impounded 52 drums of petrol at Sakania near Ndola intended to be smuggled into Zaire.

A truck used in the smuggling bid is also being held by customs officers at Sakania, but nobody has been arrested. No reason for the non-arrest of the suspected smugglers was given.

The truck was intercepted by alert Zambia Railways employees at Mutende siding as it passed through a private road running through the Industrial Plantations on Friday night.

Assistant controller of customs Mr David Sheperd yesterday confirmed in Ndola the impounding of the contraband and the truck but could not give further details because the matter was in the hands of the police.

But Ndola district police chief Mr David Chuunga said cases of smuggling were dealt with by customs and the police had nothing to do with it.

But the railway employees are now leaving in fear because the owners of the petrol are threatening reprisals.

The employees said the man behind the racket was a well known smuggler in the area and he went to the siding on Tuesday and warned them that their houses would be burnt so that they could be moved away.

The workers said the man was usually seen in the company of Zaireans at awkward hours.

The workers who refused to be named for security reasons said they first saw a saloon car pass followed by the truck carrying the drums.

"We stopped the driver because we were suspicious of why he was using the private road meant for the forestry department and Zambia Railways vehicles leaving the main Ndola-Mufulira road."

CSO: 3400/89

MUNDIA: MOBILIZING RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT MISSIONS' PRIORITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] New York, Tuesday.

Zambian missions abroad must concentrate on mobilising resources from friendly nations in the continuing battle to develop the country, Prime Minister and Finance Minister Mundia said here yesterday.

"Mobilising resources for Zambia's development should from now on be the top priority for the Zambian missions abroad and everyone in these missions should rise to the occasion".

Mr Mundia was speaking at a luncheon hosted for him by Zambia's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Paul Lusaka. He is in New York for talks with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

He called on the Zambian mission at the UN to work particularly hard in building a good image of the country because the UN was the centre stage for world diplomacy and anything done there received worldwide attention.

"The fact that Zambia currently holds the presidency of the Council for Namibia is a clear indication that she is doing well at the UN."

Pathetic

On the African economy in general the Prime Minister said the outlook was "pathetic" adding that the continent had a "very big battle to fight."

He arrived from Washington where he attended an IMF meeting and said figures released during the talks were pathetic in that while other world nations showed some marked growth in the performance of their economies, those in Africa actually declined.

"Africa has a very big battle to fight in order to resuscitate her economy and we shall need to really work hard if we are to improve and make any headway," Mr Mundia told the luncheon which was attended by Zambia's ambassador in Washington Mr Puteho Ngonda.

CSO: 3400/89

## DBZ LOWERS LOAN INTEREST CHARGEABLE TO SMALL-SCALE ENTREPRENEURS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Oct 83 p 4

[Text]

**THE Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ) has lowered its loan interest chargeable to small scale entrepreneurs from 14 to 12 per cent.**

This was announced by DBZ small scale unit manager Mr Geoffrey Ngulube when he addressed a seminar organised by the Small-scale Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) in Ndola yesterday.

Mr Ngulube urged small scale entrepreneurs to take advantage of the favourable terms and business loan conditions offered to boost development.

"The expected contribution by the entrepreneur to the project would be less than the present requirement of 25 per cent. He would also be exempted from paying commitment fees and would be protected from foreign exchange risk on the foreign exchange loan granted," Mr Ngulube said.

The project selection criteria of DBZ was based on National priorities for economic and social development as laid down in Zambia's development plans.

The bank gave priority to projects which contributed to foreign exchange saving

or earnings, development of local technology and manpower skills and the creation of permanent employment.

It gave priority to projects involving the use of local raw materials, development of related industries and Zambian ownership and management.

DBZ advisor from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Dr Narayan Joshi, appealed to entrepreneurs to consider the bank as their partner in business in view of its more than 75 per cent stake in their proposed projects.

Dr Joshi dispelled misgivings by entrepreneurs that financial institutions asked too much information, were too bureaucratic and their charges prohibitive.

"Subject yourselves to management appraisal by submitting the required information on your past experience and financial qualifications."

He said the positive and enlightened cooperation between entrepreneurs and DBZ would accelerate promotion of small scale industries in Zambia.

ZIMCO GROUP SHOWS LOSS IN TRANSPORT SECTOR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] The Zimco group made a loss of more than K30 million in the transport sector during the financial year ended March 31, 1982.

According to the director's report for the fiscal year under review, the transport sector companies of Zambia Railways, Zambia Airways, Contract Haulage and the United Bus Company of Zambia made a combined loss of K30.7 million.

The director noted that these companies had been making losses for several years but efforts were being made to rationalise operations, reduce costs and restore profitability.

Zambia Railways increased its loss from K5.9 million during the preceding fiscal year to K11.1 million during the period under review. The main causes of the loss were attributed to escalating costs in operations particularly those of diesel, lubricating oils and wages.

Zambia Airways reduced the loss from K12.55 million in the previous year to K9.8 million in the period under review. The reduction in the loss was because of cutbacks on certain unprofitable freight and charter operations.

The company was considering lease or purchase of wide-body aircraft along with fleet re-equipment programme which would include the acquisition of 20 seater aircraft for short domestic flights.

The United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ) made a loss of K6.3 million as against a loss of K4.7 million in the preceding year. While fares remained static for the fourth successive year costs of fuel, spare parts and finance charges increased substantially.

Contract Haulage which experienced a rising debt servicing costs because of the strengthening of the dollar against the Kwacha incurred a K3.5 million loss during the year under review as compared to K2.87 million in the previous one.

However, an associate company, the Zambia Tanzania Road Services earned a pretax profit of K1.9 million despite the diversion of cargo to other routes.--Zana.

CSO: 3400/89

## BRIEFS

**DROUGHT-RELATED CATTLE SALES**—Ranchers are selling their cattle to the Cold Storage Board of Zambia in bulk because of the drought threatening the animals, general manager Mr Dominic Chilao said in Lusaka yesterday. Mr Chilao said the board could not buy the cattle at random because coldrooms were already full. "Meat consumption has gone down because customers seem to have switched their diet to either chicken or fish." Because of meat excess the board had been trying to find export market for beef to African countries but the response had been negative. The board intended to maximise the export of cattle horns to Britain, France and Japan where they are used to make buttons. "This month we are exporting ten tonnes to Britain." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 83 p 4]

**IMF STANDBY FACILITY ALLOCATIONS**—Washington, Sunday. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has released K45 million of its standby facility allocations to Zambia. Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia announced here today that Zambia had met the conditions set by IMF in connection with her standby facility. Mr Mundia who is Minister of Finance said the second allocation to Zambia of K67 million would be at the end of November after the IMF had reviewed Zambia's programme. The Prime Minister said yet another allocation of K67 million would be made available to Zambia during the first quarter of next year to coincide with the budget. Mr Mundia, in a Press briefing session, thanked President Kaunda for the confidence Zambia enjoyed in the international community and the support Zambians gave the President in implementing IMF programmes. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Oct 83 p 1]

**ZAMBIA RAILWAYS ASSEMBLES WAGONS**—Zambia Railways has assembled 585 wagons on its own at its workshops in Kabwe under the K23 million Swedish government assistance to improve its rolling stock position. Minister of Power, Transport and Communications General Kingsley Chinkuli announced this in Kabwe yesterday when he commissioned new wagons assembled under phase-three of the agreement. General Chinkuli who was accompanied by the Swedish ambassador to Zambia Mr Goran Hasselmark said the project would not only benefit Zambia by acquiring more wagons but most importantly the modern technology to be transferred to Zambia Railways workers. The minister congratulated Zambia Railways management and its workers for having entered into "this rewarding" arrangement. "I must hasten to mention that this



achievement by Zambia Railways we are celebrating today had been made possible by the Swedish government who, through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) provided Zambia with a grant of K5 million to cover the cost of manufacturing 100 wagons." Under phase one and two of the same project, the Swedish government provided a grant of K18 million to Zambia under which 485 wagons were partly manufactured and assembled in Kabwe. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 83 p 7]

LOAN TO SUGAR COMPANY--The Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ) has given Zambia Sugar Company a K3 million loan in foreign exchange to finance part of the company's expansion programme at its Nakambala sugar refinery. The loan agreement was signed at the DBZ headquarters in Lusaka yesterday between the bank's general manager Mr Oliver Chilembo and ZSC managing director Mr David Tate. The loan will meet part of the foreign exchange cost of importing machinery for Zambia Sugar Company to enable it expand its refining capacity of white sugar at Nakambala from 48,000 tonnes to 135,000 tonnes a year. The loan is intended to finance the purchase of a boiler, sugar packing machinery and piping instrumentation. The whole expansion programme is estimated to cost K22,915,000 and will be financed jointly by DBZ, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and funds from the West German and Italian governments as well as the company's externally generated funds. Between its two refineries in Ndola and at Nakambala the company produces a total of 106,000 tonnes of white sugar every year which is all locally consumed. The demand for sugar is expected to exceed 150,000 tonnes by 1988. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 83 p 1]

U.S. COBALT PURCHASES—Over a third of the cobalt to be bought for the American defence stockpile will come from Zambia. The US general services administration has awarded a contract to metal marketing worth K13.75 million for cobalt. The other contract went to Societe Zairoise de Commercialisation des Minerai de Kinshasa for cobalt worth K22 million. This will be the first time America has bought Zambian cobalt for its strategic stockpile. The cobalt must be delivered within a year under the terms of the contract. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Oct 83 p 4]

CSO: 3400/89



## PAY GOES UP FOR LOWER-PAID AS COST OF LIVING RISES

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] **THE** Government's cut in consumer subsidies and the resulting higher prices could boost the cost of living for some families by more than 10 percent.

The cost of living tables calculated by the Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, assume that lower income urban families spend 54.9 percent of their income on food.

And at least half of this total could be spent on maize meal, milk, bread, cooking oil, margarine and beef, with some families probably spending a higher percentage for 55 percent of \$105 a month is not a lot of money.

But assuming that such a family spends exactly half of its 54.9 percent on these now higher priced goods it only needs an average rise of 36.4 percent to boost cost of living by 10 percent before tax.

Price increases range from 25 percent for oil and margarine, 43 percent for roller-meal to more than 50 percent for some cuts of beef. So a

36 percent average rise is possible.

The upper income groups in urban areas are also affected. The CSO assumes they spend 20.5 percent of their spending on food and as they probably spend a higher proportion of their food money on meat than the poorer groups they could also face increases on half their spending.

An average 36 percent rise in the cost of subsidised items would raise their pre-tax cost of living under these assumptions by more than 3.7 percent.

The upper income groups are also assumed to spend 6.1 percent of their money on domestic workers' wages. With these rising by 10 percent for those on the minimum wage this boosts the cost of living by 0.6 percent roughly.

So the upper income cost of living rises by more than 4 percent.

To help the lower paid groups, who face the higher percentage increases in their cost of living, the Government announced pay rises on Friday.

All earning less than \$300 a month will benefit. Those in the agricultural, mining and quarrying, and domestic service sectors get \$5 a month more and those in other sectors get \$10 a month more.

This will add many millions to the nation's wage bill. Assuming that three-quarters of the work force get less than \$300 a month, and the fraction is almost certainly higher, the total wage bill will rise by \$64 million on the latest Government statistics, or about 2 percent.

As the biggest employer the commercial agricultural sector faces the biggest boost in wages.

The president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie, yesterday said he accepted the need for the increase although it would cost farmers many millions of dollars.

He said the increase was in the form of a compensatory cost of living allowance and this was necessary in view of the removal of a large proportion of consumer subsidies and resultant increase in the cost of basic foodstuffs.

CSO: 3400/68

## CHIPINGE FARMERS HOST PRIME MINISTER MUGABE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Sep 83 p 12

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

**CHIPINGE (Zimbabwe)**  
— For the hardy farmers and their wives of Gazaland whose roots go back to the Orange Free State, it was a day to remember.

They were playing host to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and half a dozen of his Ministers at a luncheon in the little town of Chipinge which nestles in the mountains along Zimbabwe's eastern border.

The occasion was the opening by the Prime Minister of a R4,8 million sterilised-milk factory which has been built with aid from Holland.

But to observers the event was a striking example of the practical application of the Government's cornerstone policies of reconciliation and reconstruction.

Chipinge and the surrounding farmlands 150 km south of Mutare have a thriving Afrikaans community, peopled by descendants of the trekboers from the Free State.

They followed in the footsteps of Tom Moodie and his clan from Bethlehem who opened up the area to white settlement in 1892.

Eight months of hard

trekking preceded the establishment of the first settlement in the promised land.

The hillsides were green, game abounded and the cattle grew sleek and fat.

"In all my travels through the southern parts of Africa, I never saw a more beautiful area than north Gazaland. I have never regretted leaving the Free State, though the voortrekker's life is a hard one," wrote one of those early pioneers, Marthinus Martin.

Life was hard, too, in the days of the Rhodesian bush war for the families living close to the Mozambique border. Young and old died in raids on homesteads and in ambushes, in landmine explosions and in contacts between the security forces and the guerillas.

Some farms were abandoned but other farmers stayed on, growing coffee and raising the dairy cattle which thrive in the fertile valleys.

With the transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe in 1980, came the uncertainty of what to expect under the new government.

Difficulties, too, in coping with hordes of squatters who moved on to the land from the overcrowded communal areas in expectation of reaping quick benefits from independence.

Problems remain, in particular those concerning squatters and refugees who cross into the district to escape the fighting in Mozambique between government forces and the rebel MNR bands.

But on the day the milk factory opened, they were put aside. The farming community turned out in their best to welcome Mr Mugabe and his Ministers. The wives laid on a lavish spread and decorated part of the factory with proteas and home-grown flowers, drawing the comment from Mr Mugabe that it looked more like a hotel than a milk plant.

He congratulated the farmers on increasing milk production by 140 percent since independence and promised his government's continuing support for the agricultural industry.

The plant itself, the most modern in Africa, will initially produce 12

million litres of sterilised milk a year, most of which will be sold to consumers in the rural areas which have no refrigeration.

But the Dairy Marketing Board which operates the factory also has an eye on export to neighbouring countries.

It is also planned to supply milk for the factory from a resettlement scheme which is to be established with assistance from the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

Praise for the farming community came, too, from the Dutch ambassador, Mr A L Schneiders, who said it had provided the most stimulating, open-minded and constructive response to the challenges of the new Zimbabwe.

Present at the opening were men such as Mr "Cois" Joubert, a leading Chipinge farmer who was one of the driving forces behind the move to get the milk factory established.

"We are confident that things will go well here," he said. "We have had a talk to the Prime Minister about some of the main issues, such as squatters, and we hope they will be sorted out."

Present too was Dominee Wessel Roussouw of the Dutch Reformed Church who has been in Chipinge for just over a year from South Africa.

With a congregation of more than 100 adults--"the Anglicans only have about four at their services"--he is happy to be carrying out his ministry in Zimbabwe.

The milk factory is being managed and run by black Zimbabweans, some of whom underwent courses in Holland.

The manager, Mr Nigel Munyati, studied food science at Pennsylvania State University.

In itself the opening of a factory, modest by world standards, hardly rated as a major event.

But when added together and seen in the context of a country that was at war just a few years ago, the components do portray a remarkable example of co-operation, both internationally and across local racial barriers.

They also speak of black advancement at a pace which many would have thought impossible.

CSO: 3400/69

## PRIVATE SECTOR DRIVE TO WIN FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE'S** private sector is continuing its drive to win foreign investment and improve the country's image abroad.

Mr Sam Gozo, vice-chairman of the Harare branch of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce, leaves on Tuesday for a tour of six major business and industrial centres in Europe during which he is due to meet leading industrialists, investors and financial policymakers.

Travelling with a Zimbabwean business associate, Mr Danny Meyer, Mr Gozo will visit West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Holland.

"We will be telling whoever cares to listen to the whole story," said Mr Gozo.

"We have developed a socialism in Zimbabwe which puts the people first and foremost. Because it is people-orientated it is based on productivity."

Mr Gozo said he would stress the place of profitable ventures in Zimbabwe's socialist development. "The profit motive in business will never be lost in Zimbabwe."

"Government regulations ensure that profit is shared by those who put in the inputs. We are very sensitive about the quality of life for everyone and to achieve this we must have an economy with a surplus."

"Any businessman or investor who sets up in Zimbabwe can expect a reasonable profit because this philosophy exists and will continue to exist," he said.

In Britain Mr Gozo will hold talks with influential members of the unique re-insurance establishment, Lloyds of London, and banking and investment concerns. He will also meet Mr Justice Miskin, the Recorder of London, who is legal adviser to the Lord Mayor of London and an influential figure in the City.

"Zimbabwe has an infrastructure which by any standards is attractive to the investor. We don't want to depend on hand-outs and the only other way is for our enterprises to make a surplus," Mr Gozo said.

"For a country that achieved independence after war there is tremendous peace and stability, which is generally overlooked."

Mr Gozo said Zimbabwe had been exposed to technologies from both East and West. "We are very rich in human resources, but our biggest problem at present is to put the right person in the right job."

Inefficiency often resulted from the misdirection of skills and expertise. "Both the Government and the private sector are trying to maximize training and the

effective use of our human resources.

"If we know where we are weak let's find the way to put it right; and if we can win the confidence of investors to help us, so much the better."

### COMMITMENT

Mr Gozo leaves Zimbabwe fresh from the Harare Show, where he was an official judge of commercial stands. "I will also be taking the message to Europe that private sector exhibitors this year showed a much bigger commitment to rural development. They were definitely more aware of the need to concentrate on rural areas, whether in transport, distribution or service industries.

"Some were particularly going all out to stimulate the rural cash economy and this is a benefit not only to manufacturers, but also to possible investors and the development of schools and health facilities."

### INCENTIVES

It would be in the private sector's interests to go further by helping to provide more facilities in rural areas which would improve their trading potential. On the Government's side, tax and financial incentives could be created to promote initial rural investment.

"This emphasis on rural investment, which I will be discussing on my trip, is fully in line with Government policy," Mr Gozo said. Long-term effects could include the establishment of training schools and apprenticeship schemes at rural growth points.

NYAGUMBO: ANTI-ZANU-PF INDIVIDUALS TO BE TREATED AS DISSIDENTS

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 18 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] UNLESS ZANU(PF) holds regular seminars to teach new members about its party line and policy, the new members will go about doing anti-party things in the name of the party, ZANU(PF's) National Organising Secretary, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday.

Cde Nyagumbo, who was officially opening the first ZANU(PF) seminar in Matabeleland South Province in Gwanda's Pelandaba stadium, said it was not wise for the party to have many members who did not understand the party line and policy.

"We have the problem of dissidents because PF-ZAPU, which is responsible never taught and is not teaching its members about its party line and policy, if they have any."

He said that party members who were discovered to be doing things which were against the party would be disciplined in the same way that the dissidents were disciplined.

Cde Nyagumbo said the fact that there were now 315 ZANU(PF) branches in the 33 districts in the province showed that the people of the province, a former PF-ZAPU stronghold, were joining the party.

"ZANU(PF) is a party for all Zimbabweans, regardless of tribe, and the people of Matabeleland should be free to join the party as people from all the other provinces," he said.

With Cde Nyagumbo were the party's chairman for Mashonaland West Province and Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Cde Nathan Shamuyarira, a member of the central committee, and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (Security), Cde Emmerson Munangagwa; Cde Enos Nkala, the national treasurer and Minister of National Supplies; the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Cde Ernest Kadungure and the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Mark Dube.



## Vigilant

Cde Munangagwa, addressing the seminar said all districts in the country should decide whether Government should destroy or build their areas.

"The Government will destroy districts where there are dissidents by not sending development equipment as these would be burnt by the dissidents."

He said for dissidents to survive in any area they had to be fed by the people of that area. He urged people to be vigilant and report to both the Government and the party, people who supported dissidents.

He said that ZANU(PF)'s leniency on PF-ZAPU would soon end as the party had continued to support dissidents.

Cde Munangagwa warned policemen who worked against ZANU(PF) and the Government that they [could be] dealt with. He said some policemen in Matabeleland Province had tried to play down issues reported by ZANU(PF) members.

"We have allowed policemen who worked for the colonial regimes to work for our Government and they should, therefore, follow our policies," he said.

Cde Kadungure urged the youth to remain dedicated to the country and to be prepared to die fighting for it.

"It is the youth who fought for the liberation of Zimbabwe and it is they who are defending it. Unless they remain dedicated and be prepared to die for the country, there will never be stability."

He called on the people of Matabeleland South to be more vigilant as their province was in the frontline with South Africa where a lot of dissidents were infiltrating from.

Cde Kadungure urged the people to recruit more members as "by leaving them as PF-ZAPU members, you are allowing them to continue supporting dissidents". Cde Kadungure also warned militia men against abusing their training by harassing other people.

"You have been trained to protect your parents against the enemy and not to demonstrate your skills to them by beating them," he said.

The seminar which was attended by ZANU(PF) representatives from all the districts in the province, will be officially closed today by the Acting Prime Minister and Deputy ZANU(PF) President, Cde Simon Muzenda.

After closing the seminar, Cde Muzenda will address a rally in the stadium.

CSO: 3400/69

# ZANU-PF WINS TSHOLOTSHO ELECTIONS; VOTING METHOD DESCRIBED

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] ZANU (PF) had another landslide victory yesterday in the Tsholotsho District Council elections when Cde John Gumbo won by 531 votes to two amid complaints and threats to pull out of the elections by PF-ZAPU officials.

The defeated ZAPU candidate in the Thathegulu Ward elections was Cde Richard Tshuma, whose loss followed that of another PF-ZAPU candidate on Wednesday.

This sparked off allegations of malpractice and a breach of agreement in the conduct of the elections by ZAPU officials. They issued a statement on Wednesday night threatening to resign.

On Wednesday, the ZANU (PF) candidate, Cde Mafanoe Nyathi, beat his PF-ZAPU rival, Cde Judah Mtembo, by 807 to 7 in the Gampu-Ngwizi Ward.

Today ZANU(PF) candidate, Cde Mlevu Ncube, will be contesting against PF-ZAPU's Cde Zephania Dube.

The returning officer, Cde Mike Ndondo, who is Tsholotsho District Administrator, commenting on the allegation of breach of promise, said they were "completely unfounded and untrue".

He said he called both parties together on Wednesday and it was agreed that the voting would be by secret ballot. "We did not, however, say that the voting should be held in a classroom or some other building as PF-ZAPU later claimed".

He said the voting was done in open places and voters went to cast their votes one at a time.

Cde Ndondo said despite PF-ZAPU's threat that it would pull out of the elections, the elections would be held in the remaining Mathuphula Mlevu Ward as scheduled today.

The Minister of Local Government and Town Planning Cde Enos Chikwore yesterday also rejected allegations by PF-ZAPU officials.

Cde Chikowore said in an interview in Bulawayo the method of voting adopted at Tsholotsho had been previously supported by the contesting parties.

"This is the method they actually called for. If they thought the system had shortfalls they should have said so before the elections," Cde Chikowore said.

PF-ZAPU's vice chairman for Matabeleland north-west province, Cde Yona Dube, and the party's youth publicity secretary, Cde Saineth Dube, alleged that Army vehicles had been used to ferry voters to the polling station and people were singing party songs and chanting ZANU(PF) slogans, the PF-ZAPU officials claimed.

But Cde Ndondo denied the allegations and said ZANU(PF) had used its own vehicles to ferry people to the polling booths. The army only provided security escorts.

The method of voting adopted at the Tsholotsho elections involved voters lining in front of a candidate of their choice. This method, known as "viewing", is one of the two acceptable under the Councils Act.

The method had worked well in the Insiza District council elections.

At the first of the two polling booths for Ngwizi-Gampu wards voters stood in a line and the first two went to vote for the PF-ZAPU candidate.

The subsequent stream of voters were for the ZANU-(PF) candidate. It was at this stage that Cde Yona Dube stood up and said he was protesting because the ballot was not secret.

CSO: 3400/69

## BRIEFS

**GOVERNMENT TO ACQUIRE IDLE LAND**--THE Government is convinced that there is still land that is being hoarded for speculative purposes and some of it is under-utilised and unproductive, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said last week. Speaking at a policy studies seminar on resettlement and land acquisition, the minister said, "Through a new Land Acquisition Act, all land in Zimbabwe will be used productively or taken away from the people that do not use it." The Government acquired land to relieve pressures in the overpopulated and overgrazed communal areas and it could not afford to allow abandoned land to remain unproductive while thousands of people were landless and unemployed, Cde Mahachi said. The minister also said the Government was determined to implement the resettlement exercise more vigorously than ever before, within the available national resources. The aims of the resettlement programme had both short-term and long-term objectives. Some of the long-term objectives were to improve the standard of living among the largest, poorest sector of the population of Zimbabwe, that the socialist transformation should be achieved through agrarian reform and to bring abandoned or under-utilised land into full production. He said the short-term objectives were that the small scale peasant farmer should play a role in the production of food required by the nation and that the peasants should improve their standard of living through agriculture, and provide food security to the nation. The minister said although the Government had not yet achieved its target population for land redistribution in the resettlement schemes it should be appreciated that the resettlement programme was planned and its implementation was organised and systematic. [Text] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Sep 83 p 3]

**BEEF MARKETING--HARARE**--Workmen in the south-east and north-west of Zimbabwe are erecting over 2 000 km of fences to cut off thousands of square km of foot-and-mouth disease areas to allow the cattle industry to take a slice of the lucrative European beef market. Outbreaks of foot-and-mouth have already pushed back the starting date for Zimbabwe's beef marketing drive in the European community to July next year, and the massive operation now being undertaken is in line with stringent EC requirements. Agreements have already been signed, which gives a selected group of Third World countries protection from the normally high European tariffs, to allow Zimbabwe to export 8 100 tons of high quality boneless beef to Europe. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 83 p 13]



EEC WELL-DRILLING PROGRAM--The European Economic Community has agreed to fund a Zim dollars R3,15 million drilling and well-sinking programme to provide water to about 600 000 people in Masvingo province. The emergency operation to alleviate the effects of the drought was launched in Masvingo on Wednesday by the minister of water resources and development, Mr Cephas Msipa. It is planned to drill 350 boreholes using high speed equipment and to sink 100 hand-dug wells by community participation in Zaka, Gutu, Masvingo, Nyanningwe and Batanai districts. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 83 p 13]

ARMY DEMOBILIZATION EXERCISE COMPLETED--THE demobilisation exercise has now been completed and the Zimbabwe National Army has been reduced to 41 519, a Cabinet Minister announced in the House of Assembly last night. The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for Defence, Cde Sidney Sekeramayi, told the Assembly during debate on the vote for the Ministry of Defence that there would be no more reduction in the size of the army because Zimbabwe was capable of maintaining an army of this size. Similarly, the Minister said, there would be no more demobilising and those leaving the army would be replaced. Cde Sekeramayi said although the recruitment of people for paramilitary training was being extended throughout the country, great care was being taken in areas where there were dissidents "because you could be recruiting dissidents to give them this kind of training". [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 28 Sep 83 p 1]

RETURN OF CITIZENS IN ZAMBIA--More than 100,000 Zimbabweans living in Zambia will return to their homes if a scheme to transfer their assets can be worked out. According to a survey by the Zimbabwe High Commission in Lusaka, there are an estimated 200,000 Zimbabweans in Zambia. The survey indicates that 65 percent of the Zimbabweans are planning to return this year. Eleven percent want to leave immediately, and 20 percent said they are thinking of moving between 1984 and 1990. A spokesman for the Zimbabwe High Commission said the main obstacle to the Zimbabweans returning home is not the bureaucratic procedure but difficulties in taking out their capital and equipment. Generally, Zimbabweans in Zambia are involved in marketing and transport and their assets amount to about 35 million dollars. [Text] [MB170814 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Oct 83]

EDUCATION GOALS--The deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda says both government and parents should work together to ensure that Zimbabwe's system of education does not lead to the creation of new social classes. Comrade Muzenda said the system should produce thoughtful and creative citizens on a broad social base, rather than a diploma-obsessed elite. The deputy prime minister made the remarks of the prize-giving ceremony at Northlea High School in Bulawayo yesterday. He said it is pointless to educate the people mainly for personal financial gain and high social status. Comrade Muzenda said teachers and the government should invariably act together to produce intellectually sound and [word indistinct] members of our future society, who will be ready to face the challenge of the growing socioeconomic and technical intricacies of the world order. The deputy prime minister said it is imperative for the government to define national educational objectives and formulate a comprehensive policy of education, whose implementation requires the participation of all interested parties, including parents. [Text] MB160943 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Oct 83]

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